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The President's Resignation.

To the PEOPLE *of the* UNITED STATES.

FRIENDS and FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE period for a new election of a Citizen, to administer the executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be cloathed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprize you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives, which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed & critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice, that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty, or propriety; and am persuaded whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shades of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgement of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the stedfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious,—vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging,—in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected.——Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments; which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immoveable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together, the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest.—Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The *north*, in an unrestrained intercourse with the *south*, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry.—The *south* in the same intercourse, benefitting by the agency of the *north*, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the *north*, it finds in its particular navigation invigorated;—and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted.—The *east*, in a like intercourse with the *west*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home.—The *west* derives from the *east* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the *secure* enjoyment of indispensable *outlets* for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as *one nation*.—Any other tenure by which the *west* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value! they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighbouring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the UNION as a primary object of patriotic desire.—Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? —Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorised to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union; affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterising parties by *Geographical* discriminations—*Northern* and *Southern*—*Atlantic* and *Western*; whence designating men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations: They tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head: They have seen, in the negociation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the MISSISSIPPI: They have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great-Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the UNION by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable—No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions and government—But the constitution which at any time exists, 'till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws; all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprizing minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reigns of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles however specious the pretexts—One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions—that experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigour as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you, the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controuled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissention, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual: And sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched; it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution, in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power; by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern: Some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation *desert* the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure; reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

'Tis substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue: That to have revenue there must be taxes: That no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant: That the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example, of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated.

The nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it a stray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and

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pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in case where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favourite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favourite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience proves that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it.—Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other.—Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships, or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humour or caprice.

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patroning infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them; conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned and varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that 'tis folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will controul the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations: But if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompence for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that of your representatives in both houses of congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me; uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error: I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man, who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

G. Washington.

UNITED STATES, September 17, 1796.

RICHMOND, *Sept.* 28.

Rotterdam, September 14, 1796.

To the Freeholders of the Counties of Gloucester, Matthews, King & Queen, Essex, King William, and Middlesex;

GENTLEMEN,

THE time approaches, when you must depute an elector to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States. I offer myself to you for that honor. My principles of politics have been in favor of the wise plan of neutrality, adopted and pursued by our government: I am, therefore, attached to those men in high official situations, who have kept our country, during a most trying and perilous crisis, in a state of peace, thereby advancing its prosperity to the utmost degree at which it is, at present, susceptible; who have made the constitution of the United States the rule of their actions, and have invigorated it, with such respectability, as to acquire to it the confidence of the European world. Among the worthies who have given to our government such an exaltation of character in the eye of nations, must be reckoned, foremost, in the list, "The President of the United States." *He* would most assuredly have my support, were I to have an opportunity of exercising an elective voice, unless he were to notify his intention of retiring from the government: In that event, it would be my part, most diligently, to select out, for his successor, a character the most resembling him in political principles, in sound judgment, in unexampled prudence, and in unshaken firmness. Not altogether ignorant of the public opinions of most public men of such consideration as would aspire to the presidential-Chair, I persuade myself, gentlemen, were you, on this occasion, to give me your confidence, as an elector, I should not err in my choice; nor give my vote for a man, who would incur your reprobation, as holding principles incompatible with the interest of the United States. With every consideration of respect and esteem,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your fellow-citizen,
And most obedient humble servant,
RALPH WORMELEY.

N. B. The day of election is, I believe, the 1st Monday in November.

PORT-ROYAL, September 13, 1796.

This day a match was run for over the old course adjacent to this town, between Mr. Tayloe's chesnut mare Virago, and Mr. Washington's brown mare Virginia, carrying 110lbs. each, four miles heats, for 100 guineas—which race was won with great ease by Virago.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent out his tavern, the Half Way House from Richmond to Fredericksburg: There is every convenient house for a large family, with a new garden, a stable fifty feet long, with stalls for eighteen horses, an icehouse, with very little repairing that has kept ice for several years, a store house (at present occupied by Mr. John Segar) lumber room and granary. This place is not inferior to but few country places for a store, being in a wealthy neighborhood and within two miles of Mattapony river, where grain may be exported to Norfolk. I will let a sufficiency of land go with the tavern (if wanted) to work four or five hands, with the liberty of sowing twenty-five thousand corn hills of good land, in small grain.

THOMAS BURKE.

Sept. 17, 1796. (3w)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the Legislature of this state, at their next session, soliciting their permission to institute a suit in the High Court of Chancery, for a dissolution of the marriage of the subscriber, with Jemima Mettauer.

JOSEPH METTAUER.

Prince Edward, Sept. 5, 1796. (5w)

To be Sold, to the highest bidder on the first day of December next,

THE personal estate of Joseph R. Farro, dec. at the late dwelling house of the said decedant, in Fayette county, state of Kentucky. All those who have any demands against the estate, are requested to make them known, on or before the day of sale, as provision may be made for the discharge of the same; also all those who are indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

FARRO, Administratrix.

Fayette, August 24th, 1796. (4)

At a Monthly Court continued and held, for the County of Wythe, on Wednesday the 9th day of March, 1796.

John Breckenridge, Complainant, } Injunction in Chancery.
Against
Waitstill Avery, Defendant }

THE Defendant having not entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here, on the second Tuesday in April next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the county aforesaid.

(A Copy)
Teste,
ROBERT CROCKETT. Clk.

DAVID PATTESON of Buckingham county, executor of Thomas Baloo, dec. desires to inform the public, that he is ready to settle with all such as have claims against the estate of the aforesaid deceased; and they are further informed that all such claims are not presented by the 22d day of March 1797, this notice will be plead in bar thereof. Those who are indebted to said estate, are also requested to come forward and settle their respective balances, otherwise suits will be instituted immediately commenced against them.

DAVID PATTESON, Ex'or. of
THOMAS BALOO, dec'd.

Sept. 22, 1796.

Wiccomoco Parish Church,

(In Northumberland county)

IS vacant of a MINISTER. The vestry of said parish offers a salary of four hundred dollars and a glebe, containing three hundred and fifty acres, with a good brick dwelling house, four fire rooms on a floor &c. Any minister inclinable to accept the terms apply to the

WARDENS.

Sept. 20th, 1796. (3t)

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

IN virtue of a Trust Deed and a decree of the court of Bedford county, entered thereupon at November court, 1791, Will be Sold, at Public Auction, on the premises, for ready money, on the 15th day of October next,

THE LANDS

Hereinafter mentioned, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay the sum of £. 550: 17: 4. and interest thereon from the 10th day of March, 1787, with costs and expences of the trust, due from William Scott to Walter and James Scott, and payable to David Ross.

Two Tracts of LAND in the said county, on the waters of Goose Creek, part of the lands where the said William Scott now lives, containing by estimation 700 acres, be the same more or less; about 300 of it is very suitable for Tobacco, and the rest good farming lands; the whole is well watered and interspersed with good meadow ground. There are several improvements upon this land, and a good title will be made to the purchaser.—The said land was advertised to be sold on the 15th July last, but excessive rains and high water courses prevented purchasers from attending the sale.

NATHAN REID.

Bedfor, Sept. 15, 1796. (t. d. 1)

THIS is to inform the person who purchased Edmund (in November last at Petersburg) one of the negroes belonging to the estate formerly of Mr. George Daniel, that the said Edmund is now and has been for months in this county, on the lands and in the quarters of Mrs. Daniel, the widow of Col. Daniel, and of Ralph Wormeley; who saw him the other week, in the day time, with an old negro of Mrs. Daniel's, in her cotton patch: He had no servant with him or any power of taking this negro, who was in the inclosure. He was once taken on Mr. Wormeley's land, and committed to prison; but, in the night, the prison, which was in an infirm state, was broken open, and Edmund escaped. The person who wrote this would send a sealed letter to the owner of the negro, if he knew either his name or address; and will, if the owner will come over to Middlesex, give him every aid in his power to enable him to retake this runaway.

Middlesex County, September 12, 1796.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING

AN ABRIDGMENT OF ALL THE PUBLIC ACTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA; UPON THE PLAN OF MERCER'S ABRIDGMENT.

I. EVERY act and part of an act will be brought under a plain and obvious title.

II. No words of any act will be omitted, except those, which are merely formal.

III. REFERENCES will be made in the margin to those former acts of the Virginia Assembly, and British Statutes, from which the present *established* Code of Laws have been taken.

IV. EVERY warrant which a Justice of the Peace may want under any law whatsoever, will be inserted.

V. A COPIOUS and accurate Index will be subjoined; in which the particulars of every subject will be noticed.

VI. THE work will be executed by a Gentleman eminent in the practice of the Law, in the Superior Courts of this state.

VII. THE laws omitted will be noticed.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work will be comprized in one large octavo volume; printed with a new Type, on good Paper, and delivered half-bound.

II. THE price to Subscribers will be Three Dollars, to be paid when the work is delivered.

III. As soon as five hundred subscribers are procured, the work will be put to press, and completed with all possible dispatch.

THE utility of such a work must be obvious to every observer; as it embraces so many matters of importance, it cannot fail to be interesting to all classes of people throughout the state;—To Lawyers, Justices of the Peace, &c. it will be found particularly useful.

SUBSCRIPTION Papers will be lodged with Mr. A. DAVIS, Richmond; Mr. J. GRAMMER, Petersburg; Mr. W. WYATT, Fredericksburg; Mr. J. M'REA, Alexandria; Mr. E. ARCHER, Norfolk; Mr. J. DRIVER, Suffolk; Mr. GRATTON, Staunton; Mr. W. HILL, King and Queen; and Mr. G. PURDIE, Smithfield.

FOR LONDON

To sail in all this month, the fast sailing SHIP,

IRIS,

JOHN KERQUICK, Master;

For passage only, apply to Messrs. Maclure, Brydie and Co. Richmond; Robert and Walter Colquhoun, Petersburg; Warren Ashley, Norfolk; or the Captain on board at City Point.

Sept 16th 1796. (3t)

To be Rented, and possession given the first day of November next,

THE Tenement in the Hay-Market Square, or a part thereof, at present rented to Mr. Edmund Randolph. The pleasant situation of this tenement, its convenient buildings and contiguity to the James River Canal, which affords a constant market of every article renders it one of the most desirable stands for either private or professional residence in this city. Mr. Henry Banks, in my absence will be good enough to make known the terms.

J. PRYOR.

Hay-Market, City of Richmond, Sept 13th, 1796.

To be leased for a term of years, on reasonable terms,

A NUMBER of lots on a tract of land of mine, contiguous to the City of Richmond, from four acres to ten in a lot, or more if required. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. William Price, of this city, or to the subscriber.

WILLIAM DU VAL.

Sept. 19th, 1796. (4w)

IN obedience to a decretal order of the county court of Buckingham, there will be exposed for sale, the twenty-fourth day of December next, on twelve months credit, on the premises, a TRACT of LAND, belonging to the estate of Robert Glover, dec. containing three hundred and thirty acres. By the

COMMISSIONERS.

Buckingham, August 10th, 1796 (2w)

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ELOPED on the fourteenth of the present month from the subscriber, living within two miles of Richmond, a mulatto man named JAMES, or JAMES MASON; he is a well made man, of middling stature, has long curly hair, which he commonly turns up before, tied behind, and occasionally queued—he has a scar over one of his eyes. Being a fugitive from justice for a felony he had lately committed, he went so suddenly away, as to take no clothes with him, except a short waistcoat of dark coloured Kutta drill, with a shirt and overalls of brown linen; but as he is both a thief and a gambler, it is presumed he may have obtained before this time better apparel; he has a dark abject countenance, and a deep coarse voice. Any person who will deliver him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for effectually securing him in any jail, and giving due notice thereof.—All masters and shippers are hereby cautioned not to receive him on board of their vessels.

JAMES INNES.

Henrico, Sept. 16th, 1796.

N. B. If not harboured in Richmond or its vicinity, it is supposed he will resort to Hampton where he formerly lived with Doctor Selden, and has still there a mother and some relations. (3w)

FOR LONDON.

THE SHIP

SISTERS,

CAPTAIN WILLS,

THE BRIG FANNY,

CAPTAIN STOVER,

Are now loading, the former at City Point, and the latter at Norfolk to the Address of

AISKEW BIRKETT, & Co.

THEY are both strong vessels, and well found, and take in their cargoes at sixty-five shillings sterling per hogshead freight.

Such gentlemen as intend favoring the above house with their consignments, will have every attention paid to the shipping of their tobacco, and to its being carefully forwarded to the ship, by applying to Mr. Mathew Anderton, of Gloucester; Major Benjamin Day, of Fredericksburg; Messrs. Fletcher and Otway, Norfolk;—or to the subscribers, who will, if required, make satisfactory advances.

(3w) JOHN BANKS, & Co.

Richmond, Sept. 20th, 1796.

A MEETING of the Dismal-Swamp-Company, is requested at Suffolk, on the 25th of October next.—The lumber business has for a few years been carried on to advantage, and is an object well worth the attention of the company. A full meeting in person or by deputation, is hoped for, and it is appointed to be held at Suffolk, because in the vicinity of the property.

ALEX. M'CAULAY. }
DAVID JAMESON. } Managers.
WM. NELSON, jun. }

Sept. 20th, 1796

FOR SALE,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 22d of November next on the premises,

ABOUT three thousand acres of LAND, on the south branch of Pamunkey river, adjoining the Healing-Springs, in Louisa county, and called and known by the name of the LONG-LANE TRACT. The land is well adapted to farming or planting; it being good for the produce of Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, and well interspersed with branches and meadow-ground.

The sale will be made in lots or otherwise, as will best suit the purchaser or purchasers. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the other two thirds in two equal annual payments, for which, bond with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid. Two a liberal per cent. will be allowed to any purchaser who may think proper to pay any money in advance. Any person wishing to view the land prior to the day of sale may be accommodated by application to Mr. Joseph Watkins, in the neighborhood, or to Mr Zekil Perkins, on the premises

NICHOLAS SYME.

Hanover, September 15, 1796. (8)

N. B. IT having been suggested by some illiberal persons that the above land is under incumbrances—This is therefore to require any person or persons having a claim or incumbrance on the said land of any kind or nature whatsoever, to bring it forward on the day of sale; otherwise it will be conceived that no such claim or incumbrance exists—there being none within my knowledge.

N. SYME.

THE subscriber being about to quit the state, in a short time, is desirous of having his affairs finally settled. He requests all those indebted to him to come forward immediately and make payment. Those to whom he is indebted will also bring in their accounts properly authenticated, that provision may be made for the discharge thereof.

He has for sale, at the plantation whereon he at present resides, the standing crop of corn, plantation utensils, stock consisting of cattle, hogs, and sheep, and household furniture.

RICHARD MEAUX.

Hanover, Sept. 18th, 1796.

JOHN TAYLOR,

Copper Smith, from Liverpool.

SENSIBLE of the favors conferred by a generous public, returns his thanks, and begs leave to observe, that the numerous orders on hand for strong copper whiskey stills, are in great forwardness, and as he imports the copper very strong, they will be found to be of a very different quality to stills in general, and equal to any imported; the advantages of my improvements, to wit: a *broad bottom, wide neck, large cap,* and *free access* for the *vapour* into condensation, with my patent worm of copper, covered or lined with pewter, is generally experienced

A fresh, large and general assortment of thick sheet copper, with breasts and bottoms, is daily expected.—The utensils on distillation in general, is ready for the press, and will be dispersed to every purchaser.

I will sell my privilege in my patent right, to copper smiths who may wish to use it, and will prosecute those who attempt to infringe it, without my consent in writing. Due attention to all orders by post, will be paid. James river tobacco, or other country produce taken in payment

Richmond, Sept. 14th, 1796.

N B. Pewter worms will be supplied if preferred to my patent worms. J. T.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

HETH and STEWART,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Those indebted to the copartnery are desired to call and make payment, or give their bonds to Mr. Spencer D. Norvell, with whom the books of the concern are deposited, and those who have claims will call on him for settlement, who alone is authorised to receive payments.

HARRY HETH.
JOHN STEWART.

Richmond, Sept. 16th, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, by virtue of a deed of trust from David Ross, Esq; the following valuable

L A N D S,

Or so much of them as will be sufficient to raise the sum of six thousand pounds, current money, with the charges of sale:

No. 1. A tract of LAND in Mecklenburg county, on Roan-Oak river, containing two thousand acres, more or less, lying between the lands of Sir Peyton Skipwith, and Robert Munford, dec. being the land purchased by said Ross of Edward Harwood, dec. the deed for which is recorded in the General Court. This tract includes a considerable body of low grounds, and is represented to be a very valuable estate.

No. 2. That well known PLANTATION in the county of Chesterfield, where the said Ross formerly resided, known by the name of Arrowfield, upon Swift creek, adjoining the main road from Richmond to Petersburg, containing eight hundred acres, more or less; it being the tract which the said Ross purchased from William Randolph; the deed for which is recorded in the General Court.

No 3. A body of LAND in the county of Henrico, about seven miles below the city of Richmond, containing one thousand acres, more or less, purchased by the said Ross from Charles Allen, Edmund Wade, and William Whitlow; the deeds for which are recorded in the General Court.

The Roan-Oak and Chesterfield lands will be set up to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Robert Armistead's tavern, in the town of Petersburg, on Thursday the 15th of September next.

The land in Henrico will be set up in like manner at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Wednesday the 21st of September.

JOHN WICKHAM.
DUNCAN ROSE.
WILLIAM HAY. } Trustees.

August 5, 1796.

The sale of these Lands, is unavoidably postponed until Saturday the 22d of October, when it will take place at the Eagle Tavern, on the terms before specified; and the different tracts will be set up in the order above mentioned.

Sept. 15th, 1796.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in Fauquier county, on the 29th ult. a mulatto man named

WILLIS,

by trade a carpenter and cooper, nearly six feet high, about twenty-five years of age; had on when he went away a short blue regimental coat turned up with red, his other cloathing not recollected; he may endeavor to pass as a free man, I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me in Fauquier county, or twenty dollars to have him secured in any jail so that I get him again.

FRANCIS WHITING.

Sept. 7th, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Brunswick county, near Gee's bridge, across Meherrin river, a small sorrel horse, about four feet six inches high, about ten years old, hanging mane and bobed tail, with a small star in his forehead, appears to have been worked by marks on his shoulders. Posted and appraised according to law to eight pounds.

May 10th, 1796. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be given for apprehending BERNARD, a stout mulatto man belonging to the estate of John White, Esq dec. who ranaway on Saturday the 27th of last month—he is about forty years of age, nearly six feet high, has a down look, a strong harsh voice, and a remarkable scar on the upper lid of his left eye, which has occasioned it to appear much smaller than the other; his dress cannot be particularly described, as he has a variety of clothes—it is apprehended he will attempt to get to Philadelphia or New-York, by way of Fredericksburg, Baltimore, &c. The above reward will be paid to any person that may take, and deliver him to Patrick Fowler, overseer at Westwood, near Hanover Town, or to Robert Davidson at White Plains, in King William, from whence he eloped, or should he be taken at a greater distance than twenty-five miles from thence, the same reward, will be paid for his being confined in jail. and information given thereof to the subscriber at Aylett's Warehouse, in King William county.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Sept. 7th, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, for the opening and clearing of Hardware river, to the lands of Christopher Hudson. (4†)

September 10, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that a Town and Inspection of Tobacco may be established on my land in the county of Amelia, at the place called and known by the name of Webber's ford.

WILLIAM LIGON, jun.

Amelia, August 30th, 1796.

Valuable Coal Lands to be Rented for 3 Years, or longer.

A TRACT of 90 acres of COAL LANDS in the county of Goochland, 16 miles from Richmond, joining the coal-pits of Col. Richard Adams and Messrs Heron and Graham. The center of this land is about half a mile from James River, with the privilege of a road to and from the river, and a sufficient quantity of ground for a coal-yard on the bank, from whence the coals may with ease be conveyed into boats by a spout erected at a small expence. The coals are of excellent quality and the quantity supposed to be very great. There is at present no improvements on this land, except a small house sufficient to lodge a few labourers.

Another tract of 100 Acres of COAL LANDS in the county of Chesterfield, on Falling Creek, 10 miles from Manchester, joining the coal-pits of Mr. Wooldridge. The coals are of excellent quality, and no doubt can be entertained as to the extent and sufficiency of the vein of coal. There is upon this land a tolerable good dwelling-house and an apple orchard.

Possession may be had when the lease is executed, and a reasonable time will be allowed to the tenants free from rent to put the pits in working order. For terms, apply to the subscribers between this and the 1st of November next.

DAVID ROSS.
JAMES CURRIE.

Richmond, June 28, 1796. (12 wks)

NEW DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

H. J. CRAWFORD

IS now opening for sale, in the brick corner store, lately occupied by Messrs. Lenox and Davidson, four doors below the Eagle-Tavern, a very extensive assortment of the best Drugs and Medicines, Shop Furniture and Surgeons Instruments, Paints, Colors, &c. with the most approved Patent Medicines, which are just arrived in the Nelly and Kitty from London—He has also received a fresh supply for his wooden store, one door below Col. Gamble's at both of which, Practitioners, Druggists, and Country store-keepers will be supplied with any of the above articles at a considerable allowance.

ALSO, A LARGE QUANTITY OF

R E D B A R K,

of a superior quality, will be sold low by the cwt.

Orders from any part of the country executed with punctuality and dispatch.

The above articles will be sold for cash, produce or public securities.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted, who will be initiated in the study of Medicine, with whom premiums will be expected.

In conformity to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed in March last, WILL BE SOLD, for ready money, at Public Auction,

The Lands and Slaves, Goods and Chattels,

Hereinafter mentioned, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay certain debts due to David Ross, by John Ferrel, as directed by the said decree:

AT Mecklenburg Court-House on the 2d Monday in October next, a valuable TRACT of LAND, in the said County, containing by estimation 1200 acres, be the same more or less, upon Butcher's Creek, within a few miles of the Court House. This Land is esteemed of excellent quality for Tobacco. There is a sufficient quantity of it cleared to work 8 or 12 hands.

At the house of the said John Ferrel, in the County of Dinwiddie, on the 20th day of October next, the PLANTATION whereon he now resides, commonly called STERLING CASTLE, containing about 800 acres, be the same, more or less. This Plantation is in excellent order for cropping, and well improved with very valuable and commodious buildings, and good orchards. It is within 8 miles of Petersburg, and is a very desirable situation for a genteel family. At the same time and place, WILL ALSO BE SOLD, a number of SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children, and a variety of GOODS and CHATTELS.

JOHN NICHOLAS,
THOS. VAUGHAN,
WM. VANNERSON, } Trustees.

Richmond, June 17, 1796.

Parsons Bates, & Co.

At their BUTTON MANUFACTORY *in this City,*

ARE making all kind of WHITE HARD METAL BUTTONS, of the most fashionable figures. Retail merchants will find it much to their interest, in being supplied by them, as they will dispose of them much lower than any imported. We have now a large quantity on hand, and have put them in the hands of THOMAS NORVELL to dispose of for us. We have also authorised him to contract for any quantity he may think proper, in our names.

Richmond, May 20, 1796. (tf)

At a Court of Quarterly Session, continued and held for Cumberland County, the 26th day of April, 1796.

Alexander Banks, Plaintiff,
Against
Alexander Trent and William Powell, executors of Alexander Stewart, dec. and Samuel Yuille, and John Roberson, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Yuille & Roberson, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next October term, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Littleton, in the county aforesaid, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and published at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

(A Copy)

Teste, (8†)

ISCHARNER WOODSON, D. C.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in Campbell county, consisting of 1180 acres and situated on Otter river, 12 miles above the courthouse, 9 miles from New-London, and 20 miles from Lynchburg, commonly known by the name of Thomas Yuille's Quarter. The lands are well timbered, and in general of the best quality for tobacco and small grain; the low grounds are very rich, and there is a mill, which with a small expence might be made very valuable.

It is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises. and for terms apply to Mr. William Brown, merchant Lynchburg, or the Subscriber.

GEO. YUILLE.

Manchester, August 14th, 1796.

NEW-MARKET RACES,

COMMENCE the 4th TUESDAY in OCTOBER next and continue three days, free for any HORSE MARE, or GELDING; weight for age, agreeable to the Rules of NEW-MARKET JOCKEY CLUB.

1st Day a Purse of 100 Pounds, 4 Mile Heats.
2d Day a Purse of 100 Dollars, 2 Mile Heats.
3d Day a Sweepstake of 100 Guineas, 4 Mile Heats.

The Subscription for the SWEEPSTAKE is TWENTY GUINEAS, which will be kept open till the preceding Evening.

EDMUND RUFFIN, President.
ERASMUS GILL,
JOSEPH WEISIGER,
RICHARD BATE, } Stewards.
JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

July 21, 1796 (t4O)

Sweepstake to be Run for over New-Market Course,

THE last Tuesday in September next, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, not exceeding three years old last spring—two mile heats, carrying 86lb. on each. The subscription now amounts to 200 dollars, and will be kept open till the preceding evening of the Race.—Subscription 50 dollars each.

JAMES BROMLEY.

August 18, 1796.

N. B. In my absence, any Gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, will be pleased to apply to Mr. Isaac Allen, who will be furnished with the subscription paper.

J. B.

Just Published,
And for Sale, at this Office,

Mr. CAMPBELL'S ARGUMENT, ON THE CARRIAGE TAX, DELIVERED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT PHILADELPHIA,

February Term, 1796.

The Subscribers have for sale, in addition to their extensive assortment of Dry Goods, the following

ARTICLES, VIZ:

London Particular Madeira Wine in pipes.
London Market ditto ditto ditto.
New-York Quality ditto ditto ditto.
Teneriffe Wine ditto.
Payall ditto ditto.
Claret in Boxes, containing 50 Bottles, of the best quality.
Philadelphia Porter in bottles.
English ditto ditto.
Jamaica Rum, 4th proof, in hogsheads
Molasses in hogsheads.
Jamaica Sugar in barrels & hogsheads.
Loaf Sugar.
Coffee in tierces.
Rice in tierces.
Chocolate in boxes.
Soap in ditto.
Hyson, Souchong, Bohea, } Teas.
Alum, Madder, Redwood, and Logwood
Pepper and Pimento,
White Lead in kegs
Spanish Brown ditto.
Yellow Ochre ditto.
Herrings in barrels.
Bar Iron.
Blistered steel.
German ditto.
Slit Iron.
Flask Cases, containing from 12 to 18 double flint glass bottles, &c.
Leiper's Snuff in 1lb. & ½lb. bottles by the barrel.
China Tea Cups and Saucers.
Cotton and Wool Cards by the box.
6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails.
Cut ditto from 3d to 10d.
Smiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vices, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for cash or country produce.

GAMBLE & TEMPLE.

Richmond. August 16, 1796.

N. B. About 50 hogsheads of prime James River Tobacco for sale.

THE Subscribers take this method to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they mean to carry on the business of

Auctioneers,

In the house lately occupied by Messrs. JONES & SOUTHALL, nearly opposite the Eagle Tavern, which is now open for the reception of GOODS. They flatter themselves, they will meet with that encouragement from the public, which a due attention to business, and a strict punctuality will entitle them to

HICKS & CAMPBELL.

August 2d, 1796. (t f)

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions, continued and held for Campbell County, 5th August, 1796.

Charles M. Hale, Complainant,
Against
Samuel Hunter, Defendant, } In CHANCERY

THE defendant in this cause not having entered his appearance and given security according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is *not* an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, It is Ordered, That the said defendant appear here at the next court of Quarterly Sessions, to be held for this county, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at the front door of the courthouse of the county aforesaid, two successive court days.

(A copy)

Teste,
W. ALEXANDER, D. C. for
(8††) R. Alexander, C. C. C.

THE subscriber has for sale, between five and six thousand acres of LAND in Charles City county. Application may be made to my son William or to Mr. Joseph H. Irvin for terms, who have full power to treat for, or convey the same, or any part thereof. I conceive it needless to detail the many advantages with which this land abounds, nor the fertility thereof, it being well known to residents of the said county, and foreigners it is presumed, would not become purchasers without first viewing the premises.

WILLIAM COLE.

Albemarle, August 20th, 1796. (1m‡)

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late Richard Eggleston of Amelia, are desired to produce them to the executors legally authenticated, that they may be enabled to take proper measures to discharge them, and those that may be indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, as it is wished that the decedent's affairs may be speedily adjusted.

JOSEPH EGGLESTON.
WM. MERIWETHER.
JOSHUA CHAFFIN } Ex'ors.

August 30th, 1796.

TAKEN up by John Burnley, in Louisa county, near the meeting house, a dark bay gelding, four feet eight or nine inches high, about ten years old, branded on the near buttock H C, a part of his hind near foot white, trots and gallops, has some saddle spots, a hanging mane and broom tail. Appraised to fifteen pounds current money.

Sept. 10th, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation known by the name of WESTHAM, the property of Anderson Bruton: The land will be shewn to any inclinable to purchase by Major Smith, near the premises, or the overseer living thereon, the terms will be made known by application to the subscriber. It is needless to give a discription of the land and the advantages of its situation, as I presume no one will purchase until he has viewed the same; an undisputable title will be made the purchaser.—Also two hundred and seventy-five acres of LAND seven miles from Manchester, adjoining the place known by the name of Fowler's Tavern; this land will be shewn by Jack's Bray living on the premises, and the terms made known.

WILLIAM FOWLER.

August 29th, 1796

Notice to the Gentlemen of the Turf!

THAT on the 27th inst. there will be run for over the Richmond course, a purse of four mile heats, and the day following a purse of two mile heats, free for any horse mare or gelding, weight agreeable to the rules of the Virginia Jockey-Club. The purse will be considerable and worth the attention of gentlemen who have good horses.

Sept. 5th, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Brunswick county, near Gee's Bridge, across Meherrin river, a flea bitten horse, about five feet high, twelve or thirteen years old. Posted and appraised according to law, to thirteen pounds.

BENJAMIN LEWIS.

April 6th, 1796.

THE partnership of the subscribers, under the firms of WATSON STOTT and Co. at Suffolk, EBENEZER STOTT and Co. at Petersburg, and ROBERT DONALDSON and Co. at Fayetteville, North-Carolina, terminated on the thirty-first ultimo. Those indebted to the concern are requested to adjust their accounts and discharge the same as speedily as possible. Messrs. JO: HATTERSLEY and WILLIAM FISHER, are authorised, in the absence of Watson Stott, to collect the debts and settle the business of the store at Suffolk. Those indebted to the store at Petersburg, will be pleased to make payment to Ebenezer Stott. And those at Fayetteville to Robert Donaldson.

Country produce will be received in payment as usual, claims against the concern will be settled at the places where they originated.

WATSON STOTT.
EBENEZER STOTT.
ROBERT DONALDSON.

August 1st, 1796.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have this day commenced business under the firm of WATSON and EBENEZER STOTT, at the store lately occupied by Ebenezer Stott and Co. where they have on hand and offer for sale *by wholesale only*, the stock of

G O O D S,

Late belonging to that concern, among which are, a few Bales of GERMAN OZNABURGS, imported direct from Bremen, LINENS direct from Ireland. COLOGNE MILLSTONES of approved quality, all sizes, best LONDON PORTER and BROWN STOUT in casks of six dozen, CORK in sheets suitable for trimes, &c. Liverpool SALT in sacks, ALUM and St. UBES ditto loose.

In the Fall they will have a fresh supply of seasonable GOODS.

WATSON STOTT.
EBENEZER STOTT.

Petersburg, August 1st, 1796. (3m)

The subscriber intends to expose to public sale, in the City of Richmond, on Wednesday the 9th day of November,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

L A N D S,

In different parts of the back country, to wit; in Kanhawa, Greenbrier, Harrison and Randolph. Also, in Kentuckey: And the lower country—his elegant finished FALLING-GARDEN, in the city of Richmond, where he now resides. The object of the sale will be entirely to provide the means of making full and complete payment and provision for all his tranlactions, not before that time settled. Any person having a demand against him, will be permitted to purchase as cash. Before the day of sale there will be particular descriptions of the several properties.

It may not be improper to assure the public, that the lands which will be offered, are valuable—they are in tracts to suit for separate purchasers and for settlements; being long located, and may be supported by a general warrant. The particular reason for chusing so late a period is that information may be obtained from the delegates, who will be then in town, of the quality and situation of the lands, so that those inclining to purchase, for their own use, may have the fullest information.

HENRY BANKS.

N. B. Further particulars will be made known in due time, and particularly at the day of sale.

SALES OF DRY GOODS, *BY AUCTION.*

THE subscriber being anxious to close the sales of his entire STOCK OF DRY GOODS, will dispose of them by private sale at reduced prices, until Monday the 3d day of October next, when such as may remain on hand will be exposed to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his store opposite the EAGLE-TAVERN. They at present consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES well adapted for this market. To purchasers by private sale, bringing good security, a liberal credit will be given. The auction will continue from day to day until all the goods are disposed of, and the terms of sale will be previously declared.

FREDERICK ARGYLE.

Richmond, August 30, 1796. (t3O).

A NEGRO FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE young negro man, who is a good hand at the house joiners trade, and a very faithful well instructed house servant, he will not drink any kind of spirituous liquor. For terms apply to

WILLIAM HOWERTON.

Essex. Sept. 5th, 1796.

The Visitors of

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE,

Are requested to meet at their Convocation room on the 17th day of October next

WILLIAM NELSON, jun Rector.

James River Company.

THE annual general meeting of the James River Company, is appointed to be held at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, on Monday the 3d day of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon; when all proprietors of shares, are requested to attend either in person or by proxy.

By order of the Directors.

ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

August 30th, 1796.

LANDS of the United States.

Treasury Department,
Aug. 1st 8, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," that the Quarter Townships of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of townships which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, will be exposed for SALE at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchants' Coffee-House in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of January next, and thenceforward from day to day, until the tenth day of February ensuing, unless the said quarter townships shall be sooner sold, in the manner and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, viz.

1st. The said quarter townships shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such quarter township.

2d. The highest bidders as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money, in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, which will be forfeited if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

3d. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase money in the manner beforementioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive a certificate describing the quarter township purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole Land therein mentioned will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged, by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said land, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance, endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SCHEDULE

Of Quarter Townships to be sold at Philadelphia, in pursuance of the 6th section of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Range.	No. of Townsh.	Quarter Townships.	Acres.	Total number of acres for sale in each Township.
2	6	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
3	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
4	4	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	6	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	8	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	10	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	12	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
5	3	South East	4602	
		North East	4654	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	19,496
	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
6	4	South East	4630	
		North East	4620	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	19,490
	6	South East	4730	
		North East	4715	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	19,685
	8	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	10	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	12	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	14	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
7	3	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	13	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	15	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the several townships before mentioned, are exclusive of the sections reserved by the United States. The aggregate quantities in the several townships, have been ascertained by actual survey; but the quantities in the quarter townships, have been no otherwise ascertained than by calculation.

A very valuable merchant mill, a distillery, and brewery, and sundry stone quarries to be let.

I WILL rent my Merchant Mill at the Little Falls of Potowmac, for any term, not less than seven, or more than eleven years, from the first day of September next. The mill house is 42 by 40 feet, three stories high, built with stone, and has in it 3 pair of French burr stones, two overshot 18 feet water wheels, and Evan's machinery complete, with every other thing proper and necessary for carrying on the business with dispatch, and at as little expence as possible, all in good order. From the mill to my landing on the Potowmac river, (where crafts of any burthen may deliver grain, and take in flour) is about forty yards, and from the ice by water to George Town and the City of Washington, about three miles, and to Alexandria about eleven miles. This situation aided by a sufficient capital, will command the produce of a very extensive back country, where large quantities of wheat and other grain is annually made, the distance to it being from 8 to 10 miles less, than to any market town upon the navigation of the Potowmac. There are on the premises a large stone cooper's shop a stone granary and a commodious miller's house. At the landing aforesaid a bridge is now building over the Potowmac, which is in great forwardness and probably will be finished the ensuing fall.

There are also on the premises a Brewery and Distillery built with stone, in them are three stills, two coppers or boilers, with every necessary article, all new, and in good order, and sufficiently large to carry on the Brewery and Distillery upon a very extensive plan. This property I will rent for the same term of years.

Upon my lands adjoining the premises, and along the banks of the river where crafts may load with ease and dispatch, is an immense quantity of building and foundation stones, four quarries are now open, and as many more may be opened with ease, the stone taken from these quarries is better, and has the preference at this market to any other brought to it. I will rent these quarries separately or together as may best suit.

Upon the top of the hill, and about 200 yards from the Mill, is a stone dwelling house, large enough for the accommodation of a family, also, a kitchen, dairy, smoke-house, &c. and a garden inclosed, and in cultivation, the soil of which is equal to any in this state. I will also rent this property.

Adjoining to the brewery and distillery, is a Smith's shop in which is a complete set of blacksmith's tools, which I will also rent, and if agreeable I will hire to the tenant two negro blacksmiths, one of them is a complete workman.

If I rent out the stone quarries, I will sell three crafts which were built for the purpose of carrying stone. They will altogether bring upwards of 90 perch. Immediate possession will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber in this town.

The mill, brewery and distillery with their appurtenances will be delivered to the tenant or tenants in good repair, and must be so returned at the expiration of the lease or leases.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Alexandria, August 16.

Mr. DAVIS,

SIR,

IN consequence of the Act of the General Assembly, passed on the 10th day of October, 1792. intituled "An Act for appointing Electors to choose a President and Vice President of the United States," not being included in the Revised Code of this state, some persons (interested) have expressed apprehensions that it was temporary. To remove which, I am directed by the Governor to request you will insert the said Act in your next and a few succeeding papers, as it is supposed it will best shew its own existence and permanency.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
SAMUEL COLEMAN.

Richmond, Sept. 9, 1796.

An Act for appointing Electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States.

[Passed October the 10th, 1792.]

SECTION I. BE *it enacted by the General Assembly*, That for the purpose of choosing twenty-one electors on behalf of this state, to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States, the several counties in this commonwealth shall be allotted into twenty-one districts, in manner following, to wit: The counties of Northumberland, Accomack, and Princess Anne, shall compose one district; the counties of New-Kent, Henrico, Charles-City, James-City, York, Warwick, and Elizabeth City, shall compose another district; the counties of Hanover, Caroline, and Louisa, shall compose another district; the counties of Fluvanna, Albemarle, Amherst, and Goochland, shall compose another district; the counties of Orange, Culpeper, and Spottsylvania, shall compose another district; the counties of King and Queen, King William, Essex, Middlesex, Gloucester, and Mathews, shall compose another district; the counties of Norfolk, Nansemond, and Isle of Wight, shall compose another district; the counties of Sussex, Southampton, Surry, Prince George, and Greensville, shall compose another district; the counties of Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Mecklenberg, shall compose another district; the counties of Amelia, Nottoway, Chesterfield, and Powhatan, shall compose another district; the counties of Prince Edward, Buckingham, Cumberland, and Lunenberg, shall compose another district; the counties of Halifax, Charlotte, and Pittsylvania, shall compose another district; the counties of Bedford, Campbell, Franklin, Henry, and Patrick, shall compose another district; the counties of Richmond, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland, and King George, shall compose another district; the counties of Prince William, Stafford, and Fairfax, shall compose another district; the counties of Fauquier, and Loudoun, shall compose another district; the counties of Frederick, and Berkely, shall compose another district; the counties of Rockingham, Augusta, and Shenandoah, shall compose another district; the counties of Bath, Botetourt, Rockbridge Greenbrier, and Kanawha, shall compose another district; the counties of Hardy, Hampshire, Pendleton, Randolph, Harrison, Monongalia, and Ohio, shall compose another district; and the counties of Wythe, Montgomery, Washington, and Russell, shall compose another district.

SEC. II. THAT the persons qualified by law to vote for members to the General Assembly, in each county composing a district, and in the cities and boroughs entitled to representation in the General Assembly, shall assemble at their respective courthouses, on the first Monday in November next, and on every first Monday in November, in every fourth year hereafter, and then and there vote for some discreet and proper person, being a freeholder, and *bona fide* resident in such district, for twelve months, as an elector for such district, to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States.

SEC. III. THAT the high sheriff of each county, or in case of sickness or inability to attend, one of the deputy sheriffs, and the mayor or serjeant of each corporation, being first duly sworn by a magistrate of the county or corporation to act impartially, and a certificate of the taking such oath, under the hand of the magistrate delivered to him, shall conduct the said election, at which no determination shall be had by view, but each person qualified to vote shall fairly and publicly poll, and the name of the voter shall be duly entered under the name of the person voted for, in proper poll books, to be provided by the officer conducting the election, for which porpose he shall appoint so many writers as he shall think fit, who shall respectively take an oath to be by him administered, or make solemn affirmation, that they will take the poll faithfully and impartially. He shall deliver a poll book to each writer, who shall enter in distinct columns, under the name of the person voted for, the name of each voter, voting for such person. Like proclamation and proceeding shall be had for continuing and closing the poll in each county and corporation of a district, as prescribed by law, in the election of members to the General Assembly; and proclamation shall also be made at the courthouse door of the person having the greatest number of votes on the poll at the closing thereof.

SEC. IV. EACH voter shall be entitled to the same privilege from arrests, and be subject to the like penalty and forfeiture for failing to attend, and vote at such election, as prescribed by law in the election of members to the General Assembly; such failure to attend to be discovered and proceeded upon in like manner, and under the same penalties, as is by law prescribed against such failures in the election of members to the General Assembly.

SEC. V. IMMEDIATELY after each election in a county or corporation, the clerk of the polls having first signed the same, and made oath to the truth thereof, a certificate of which oath, under the hand of a magistrate of the county, shall be subjoined to each poll, shall deliver the same to the sheriff or other officer, who conducted the election, and such sheriff or other officer, together with the respective sheriffs who conducted the poll of the several counties in the district, except in the case of the disability or sickness of such sheriff, then any other sheriff of the county in which such sickness or disability may happen, shall on the Monday next after the said election, assemble at the courthouse of the county first named in such district, and then and there compare the polls respectively taken at the election in their several counties and corporations, and having ascertained by faithful addition and comparison of the numbers on the respective polls, the person having the greatest number of votes upon the whole, giving their own votes, in any case of the two foremost on such poll having an equal number of votes, shall proceed to certify such election under their hands and seals, in the manner and form following, to wit: "We, A. B. sheriff of county, or deputy sheriff, (as the case may be) C. D. sheriff of county, and E. F. mayor or serjeant (as the case may be) of the city or borough of and so on, reciting the name of the sheriff or other officer, whether principal or deputy, of each county, city, or borough in the district) composing one entire district entitled by law to appoint an elector to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States, do hereby certify and make known, that at an election held on the first Monday in November, at the courthouses of our respective counties, cities, and boroughs, pursuant to law, the voters qualified to vote for an elector to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States, caused to be chosen one person to wit: G. H. to represent the said district, as an elector, to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States. Given under our hands and seals, this day of one thousand seven hundred and "

SEC. VI. TWO fair duplicates of such certificate and return shall be made by the said sheriffs and other officers, under their hands and seals, in the manner before recited, one of which shall be delivered to the person elected to represent the district, and the other shall be transmitted to the Governor and council, within fifteen days, under the penalty of three hundred dollars, upon such sheriff or other officer holding such election, in case of failure herein; to be recovered by motion in any court of record by the attorney general, to the use of the commonwealth. And the Governor and council shall thereupon advertise in the public gazette, the names of the persons so elected, who shall assemble in the city of Richmond on the first Wednesday in December next, and on every first Wednesday in the month of December in every fourth year thereafter, to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States. Each elector chosen pursuant to this act, and failing to attend and vote for a President and Vice President of the United States at the time and place herein directed, shall, except in case of sickness or any other unavoidable accident, forfeit and pay six hundred dollars; to be recovered by the attorney general, to the use of the commonwealth, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any court of record.

SEC. VII. THE said sheriffs and other officers shall, under the penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered on motion by the attorney general, to the use of the commonwealth, in manner aforesaid, deliver to the clerks of the respective counties, cities, or boroughs, within ten days after making their returns as aforesaid, the original poll-books, to be by such clerks entered of record, under the like penalty for failing as for failing to record the poll-books taken at the election of members to the General Assembly, and recoverable in like manner.

SEC. VIII. ANY sheriff, deputy sheriff, or other officer, refusing to take the poll, when he shall be required by a candidate or person qualified to vote for members to the General Assembly, or taking it in other manner than is herein before prescribed, or making or signing a false certificate or return of election as herein before directed, or making any erasure or alteration in the poll-books, or refusing to suffer any candidate or person qualified to vote, at his own expence, to take a copy of the poll-books, shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars; which penalty may be recovered with costs, in action of debt, by any person who will sue for the same; one half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the commonwealth.

SEC. IX. ANY candidate or other person in his behalf, who shall directly or indirectly give or agree to give any voter or pretended voter, money, meat, drink, or other reward, in order to be elected, or for having been elected, shall forfeit and pay fifteen hundred dollars for each offence; to be recovered with costs, by action of debt, to the use of any person who will prosecute for the same.

SEC. X. AND *be it further enacted*, That the electors so appointed to choose a President and Vice President of the United States, shall be allowed for their travelling expences, seven cents per mile, and ferriages, and for their daily attendance, one dollar and sixty-seven cents, and be entitled to the same privileges from arrests as members to the General Assembly. The same allowance shall be made to the sheriffs and other officers for their travelling expences and attendance for comparing the polls.

SEC. XI. AND *be it further enacted*, That no person shall be allowed to vote more than once in the same year, for any elector to be chosen pursuant to this act.

SEC. XII. EVERY act coming within the purview of this act, is hereby repealed.

SEC. XIII. THIS act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

Mr. TAYLOE's thorough-bred, and celebrated Stud Horse,

GREY DIOMED,

IS OFFERED FOR SALE.

HE has just returned from Maryland, where he had been farmed, for the last four months, at One Hundred and Fifty Guineas.

He is in high health, and perfect condition. Any application by letter, or in person to me at this place, will be attended to.

WILLIAM HOLBURNE,
Agent for John Taylor, Esq

Mount-Airy, Richmond County, August 5, 1796. (6w)

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, for an act to pass to establish a Town and Inspection of Tobacco, on the land of Isham Clements, on Appamattox river, in the county of Amelia.

July 13, 1796. (4‡)

NOTICE.

I WISH to employ some Gentleman to assist in transacting the business of a clerk's office; to a person well qualified, liberal wages will be given, and none other need apply.

WILLIAM S. CRAWFORD.

Amherst, Sept. 10th, 1796 (3‖)

Maclure, Brydie, & Co.

Have received by the Planter from Bristol,

SALT—QUEENS' WARE, well assorted in Crates—BLACK QUART BOTTLES, loose and in Hampers—WINDOW and other GLASS-WARE—DOUBLE and SINGLE GLOUCESTER CHEESE.

They have also on hand, NAILS of all kinds—IRISH LINENS—BRITISH OZNABURGS—And TENERIFFE WINE, in Pipes—which will be Sold, low, for Cash or Produce.

Richmond, May 31, 1796. (t.f)

PRINTED BY AUG: DAVIS,

PRINTER FOR THE PUBLIC.

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c. *EXTRAORDINARY.*

VOL. XI.] *RICHMOND:* WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1796. [NUMB. 533.

EUROPE.

PARIS, July 16.

A COMPLETE COPY OF THE ARMISTICE BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE POPE.

1. Wishing to give a proof of that respect which the French government entertains for his Majesty the King of Spain, the commander in chief and civil commissioners of the army of Italy grant a suspension of arms to his Holiness, counting from this day till 5 days after the close of the negociations, which shall be opened at Paris for the conclusion of a definitive peace between the two states.

2. The Pope shall send with all possible expedition to Paris a plenipotentiary, in order to obtain from the Executive Directory, a definitive peace, by offering the necessary reparations for the outrages and insults which the French endured in his states, and particularly for the murder of Basseville, and the recompence due to his family.

3. The individuals detained in the territories of the Pope, for their political opinions, shall immediately be set at liberty, and re-enter into the possession of their effects.

4. The ports belonging to the Pope's states shall be shut to all vessels belonging to the powers at war with the French Republic, and open to French ships.

5. The French army shall remain in possession of Bologna and Ferrara, and shall occupy that of Faenza.

6. The citadel of Ancona shall, in six days, be put into the possession of the French troops with its artillery, stores and provisions.

7. The city of Ancona shall continue under the civil government of the Pope.

8. The Pope shall yield to the French Republic a hundred pictures, busts, vales and statues at the choice of commissioners to be sent to Rome, among which are especially comprised the butt in bronze of Junius Brutus, and that in marble of Marcus Brutus, both placed in the capitol. The Pope shall also deliver up five hundred manuscripts at the choice of the said commissioners.

9. The Pope shall pay to the French Republic twenty one millions of French money; of which fifteen millions five hundred thousand livres shall be in specie or ingots, the remaining five millions five hundred thousand livres in goods, merchandize, horses, &c.

10. The 15,500,000 to be paid in three instalments; five millions to be paid in fifteen days, five millions in the following month, and the remainder within three months.

11. The five millions five hundred thousand livres in goods shall be faithfully delivered according to the demands made from the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, and those places occupied by the army, which shall be pointed out.

12. Those 21 millions shall be independent of the contributions which shall be levied on Bologna, Ferrara, and Faenza.

13. The French troops shall have a free passage thro' all the territories of the Pope.

July 20.

We see with regret that the Primary Assemblies are not very numerously attended, they are, however, very tranquil, and occupied alone in the object for which they were convoked.

From Inspruck we learn, that gen. Wurmser is arrived at Roveredo.

The camp that was in the plain of Grenelle has been removed to Vincennes.

A private letter from gen. Morlins, dated Strasburg, announces that the prince of Wurtemburg has sent two ministers to general Moreau, to treat for an armistice; that as his commissioners had not returned, and might have been taken by the Austrians; he sent two more commissioners to Basle; and the latter, on their arrival at Basle having heard of the successes of the French, and fearing that they should arrive too late to save their master's territories, went directly to Strasburg, and from thence to head-quarters to treat with the commander in chief.

AMERICA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28.

AN EPIGRAM

On the Hanover Farmer—By a Lady.

(Vide Virginia Gazette, August 24, 1796.)

THE Hanoverian Farmer's labors,
May please his weak deluded neighbors;
But men of sense in ev'ry station,
Wish lasting union thro' the nation.
To raise up feuds 'twixt north and south,
Shews lack of brains and pois'nous mouth.
No factious party serving man,
Can be a true Republican.

On the subject of the President's intention to retire to the walks of private life, a writer in the Maryland Journal thus expresses himself:

"Gracious Heaven! How innumerable are the obligations which we owe to his unparalleled services. Let us come forward one and all, to shake an opinion (which has obtained in the earlier ages of the world) that *Republicans* are *ungrateful*. Let us, by every affectionate testimony, before we take leave of our beloved friend, the friend of his country and the friend of mankind, prove to him our gratitude by addresses, from every county and every place, the high veneration we have for his great and manifold services as a man—as *Commander in Chief* of the *American Armies* who conducted us to the glorious *Independence* and *Liberty* we enjoy, under the blessing of Heaven—and as our Chief Magistrate for preserving *Peace*, when the nations of the world are bathing their hands in each others blood. Let our grateful acknowledgements to him, not be couched in the cold language of insensibility, but let them breathe the warm language of dutiful children, to the *Father* and *Saviour* of his *Country!!!*"

By Monday Evening's Mail.

EUROPE.

STRASBOURG, July 14.

A report this moment prevails, that the French have passed the Rhine at Huningen. We learn also that the Margrave of Baden has sent ministers to Paris to conclude a separate peace. It is added that there has been granted to the Duke of Wirtemberg and the Margrave, an armistice, by means of which the French will take possession of Carlruhe. They write from Frankfort that the Emperor has appointed Mr. Muller, his agent at Paris. He is to agree with the government on the preliminary articles of peace.

BASLE, June 25.

Magnificent Lords,

I am informed that the glorious and rapid progress of the French armies in Italy, have determined many French emigrants and priests, enemies of their country, to take refuge in the villages beyond the mountains, which are within the jurisdiction of the twelve first Swiss Cantons.

As it is very probable they will spread themselves over the Helvetic territory, and strive to unite their projects of hatred and fury against the French republic, with those of other emigrants and priests, who, unhappily for the peace of the two nations, have found an asylum in some of the Helvetic States, I ought, conformable to my instructions, to request you formally to banish from your confederated territories, all those strangers, as dangerous to the tranquility of France, as of Switzerland; as well those whom a false pity has tolerated there even to this time, as those who have lately taken refuge there.

You will recollect, Magnificent Lords, that more than once I have invoked, with energy and confidence, the influence of the Helvetic Directory, to obtain of the several states, of the worthy confederation, some decisive measures upon this very important point. As those have been but partial; as the emigrants sent from one place have appeared in another; it is obvious they continue to serve as instruments in the Helvetic dominions, to aid the hostile projects of the powers leagued against the French Republic.

They cannot, Magnificent Lords, prolong their residence here, without essentially wounding the confidence which ought to subsist between two nations, one of which cannot afford an asylum to the enemies of the other state, without materially violating the duties of neutrality.

The Directory of the French Republic desires and expects from the friendship of the praise-worthy Cantons, that listening only to their true interests, they will expel from them, the French emigrants and priests and that their sole business is to foment troubles on the frontiers, and weaken the useful connections which the Republic wishes always to maintain with the worthy Helvetic body.

Be careful, Magnificent Lords, to take into your serious consideration, the object of this demand, and communicate to me the resolutions you may take to comply with the wishes of the Executive Directory. Your own wisdom will enable you to set a just value on the extreme and pressing importance of this communication.

(Signed) BARTHELEMI.
Ambassador of the French Republic.

THE ANSWER.

Letter of a magistrate of Bern in the name of the council, to Monsr. Barthelemi, in answer to his letter to the Helvetic Cantons.

When, Sir, your demand of being formally acknowledged as ambassador of the French Republic was laid before the council of which I have the honor to be a member, I opposed it, because I did not see any advantage which could arise from that measure to the Helvetic Body, because, without having been acknowledged by us under that title, you had nevertheless for several years acted as the intermediate agent in the various connections between France and Switzerland, and because I considered that demand as an attempt to draw after it many others which might disturb our rights and our tranquility.

Your letter of the 20th of May, which has this moment been transmitted to us through the Helvetic Directory, justifies my mistrust, and leaves us no longer any reason to doubt but that the French Republic have, in *truth* an intention of overturning the basis of natural law, and of the public rights of nations.

How, Sir!—Hospitality is unquestionably one of the most sacred laws of nature; it was the origin of civilization; it created (so to speak) all the social virtues—and yet the first act of your mission is to solicit us solemnly to infringe it. You not only demand from us that we should reject those unhappy fugitives whom your successes in Italy have driven from an asylum where they enjoyed the only consolation of the unfortunate, the respect of the public; but you also press upon us absolutely to banish from our territories, the unfortunate, whom our religion directs us to comfort—Whom respect for our laws, our customs and our manners, has daily rendered more dear to our fellow-citizens—who for seven years have by their conduct presented to our countrymen examples of the strictest fidelity, and in their misfortunes have offered patterns of the noblest resignation. They are, you say, the enemies of both nations. Without doubt they sigh over the lot of the victims of oppression and over the cruel destiny of their country, torn by the fury of discordant factions—Ah! where is the heart so hard as not to shed tears over the evils which France has endured for so many years? But if they have plans of hatred and vengeance (which the necessary weakness of their situation will not permit us even to suspect) they take good care to conceal them from us, and it is time at length to render us justice, by believing that our active care will give them any opportunity of favoring in our territory the hostile schemes of the powers leagued against your government. No, Sir, they are not *our* enemies—gratitude does not produce hatred: I will say more, they are not *yours*'—they compassionate you, and should it happen that the fortune of war should favor their cause, their first wish (to use their own expression) would be to open their arms to repentants; their next would be to see those who differ from them in sentiment, in the peaceable enjoyment of that asylum which you would ravish from them with so much inhumanity. Consult, Sir, your own memory, and you will not doubt but those are the sentiments of the French Nobility who idolized their King, more attached than ever to their religious principles, and whose greatest misfortune is to have survived all that was dear to them. Consult your own interest, and perhaps you will think it imprudent any longer to urge a measure of which you yourself may, by some unforeseen event, be the victim.

But I pass on to another object which is no less important, as it concerns the law of nations. Permit me, Sir, to ask you, who is that writer that has furnished you with that maxim so unknown until our days. "A neutral nation cannot grant an asylum to the enemies of a belligerent state without essentially affecting the duties of neutrality." It was without doubt dictated by that unrelenting hatred which projected your instructions; for I can never believe that a person so deeply versed in diplomatic knowledge could have thus confounded the duties of alliance and of neutrality, things in themselves so naturally different. The one (at least with particular and stipulated exceptions) obliges us to regard as enemies, all the subjects of the state armed against the allied parties, and forbids granting them an asylum under the penalty of essentially affecting the duties of alliance. The other subjects us only to the prohibition of favoring the one of the belligerent parties. Neutrality such as we exercise and such as has been defined by Puffendorf, Grotius, &c. is the political situation of a government, which, not furnishing either directly or indirectly either troops, arms or succors, offensive or defensive to the belligerent powers, maintains with them its treaties, and union, and commerce, without being affected by the rights of war, in its interior or exterior operations.

It is upon this basis that we have scrupulously regarded our conduct to this day, and if, by an impolitic condescension, we should suffer ourselves at this moment, to deviate from those principles, sanctioned by the laws of nations what security have we, that you will not immediately demand of us that we break our commercial connections with the Empire, with Austria and England, and even that we should dismiss the ministers of those states? All those demands would be a consequence of the first, and we should have lost the right of refusing a compliance, what right, what law should we then have to oppose the aggressions of your enemies. Would it be that of our neutrality? Despoiled of all its characteristics, it would not be acknowledged, and our only recourse would be in a coalition, and this our cantons equally reject. But, Sir, who will warrant to you that the powers leagued against France will not claim on your account the pretended right which you this day set up? Let not your modesty deceive you, for if in our readiness to satisfy you, they shall imagine they discover proofs of our weakness, they will make your judgment on this occasion the standard of their conduct, which will then probably accord with their interest.

I allow, if you please, that such is the lot of the emigrants and the unfortunate French priests, that however rigorous the measures might be which we should take against them, that still no claim would be made which would at all disturb our political tranquility; but doth the certainty of impunity change the nature of a criminal action? Shall we commit an act of barbarity because we have no cause to fear that it will be avenged? And what then will be this new morality of nations if such principles are to be established in place of the rights of nature, of those of humanity, and of the sacred precepts of religion? No, Sir, I dare assure you that we shall do honor to ourselves in respecting the unfortunate, and the only courage we shall want, will be the courage to expose ourselves to the stings of remorse.

I know that they cannot this moment object to us the example of a sovereign, who connected to the house of Bourbon by the dearest ties of blood has yet consented to the expulsion of the emigrants from all his states; but it will not be the mediators of the pacification of Prussia of Spain, who will cite to me a treaty dictated by force and inscribed by weakness; a treaty which was the *abuse* and not the *right* of victory; a treaty in fine, which highly censured by your own citizens, provokes an universal indignation against the conquerors, and weakens a sentiment of the tenderest interest in favor of the vanquished.

And whither would you, that these unfortunate strangers should go, if banished from their country where they could find only a scaffold, and driven from the land where the terror of your arms gives the law for their proscription, they are still repulsed from neutral states where their supplications demand less the right of existance than the tranquility of the tomb? Shall we behold those thousands of old men, of women, and of children, who, with the little of their misfortunes, have cast themselves upon our hospitable territory, shall we, without horror, behold them hopeless of any asylum but in the dens of savages, and without any subsistence but that which they must dispute for with the beasts of the forest? Ah, do not doubt, sir, you have known them in the hour of prosperity; we do not doubt, we who for seven years have observed them under the trials of adversity, we do not doubt but that their last sigh would be a prayer for their prosecutors—But even their prayers would not disarm the hand of the eternal—their bones scattered over our soil would call for the vengeance of heaven upon us, and upon our posterity, and the rending cry of our consciencies would be but the commencement of our punishment.

I am, &c.

PARIS, July 24.

We have this moment received the certain intelligence that the Duke of Wirtemberg has provisionally furnished the French troops with considerable magazines of forage. He has withdrawn his troops from the Austrian armies, in consequence of the stipulations of the truce. He is also to supply horses, cattle and money.

Extract of a letter from Bonn, July 15.

The guards of the military stores here have just received orders to remove them to Francfort. They are going to construct 44 ovens for the use of the army.

Arret of July 20.

The Directory, desirous of giving General Hoche, commander of the army of the borders of the ocean, a mark of their satisfaction for the services he has rendered his country, and to honor, in his person, the brave defenders, who, under his orders, have terminated the long and unfortunate war in La Vendee and the Chouans, decree,

That there be presented to General Hoche, in the name of the French Republic, two of the most elegant horses in the depots of the Republic, with their harness.

He shall also receive a pair of pistols of war, of the national manufacture of Versailles.

The ministers of war and the interior are charged with the execution of the present decree.

CARNOT, President.
LEGARDE, Secretary.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Boissy d'Anglas, President.

A commission, by their organ Daubermenil, proposed a project, that a column should be erected in each commune, on which shall be engraved the names of the defenders of liberty, who have gloriously died in the field of honor; and that funeral festival be instituted in all the communes. The consideration of it adjourned.

Extract of a private letter taken from an official gazette.

Larrach, in the Margraviate, July 14, (26 Messidor.)

I inform you, my dear friend, that this morning at 9 o'clock our troops passed the Rhine at Huningen. They are gone to take possession of the Marquisate of Baden Durlach. They occupy Larrach, Wan, Haltingen, Emmendingen, Pientgen, Effringen. General Laborde, who conducted this expedition, found the country deserted. The in-

habitants removed all their moſt valuable effects and proviſions, but returned them, on being aſſured, that their property would be reſpected, and that the moſt rigid diſcipline reigned among the defenders of liberty.

The enemy fled in great haſte—To-morrow, according to all appearance, we ſhall be at Rhenfelden.

There are at Pintpen, Auſtrian ſtores of hay, oats, wood, &c. which meaſures are taken to ſecure.

We are well received by the inhabitants of Marquiſate, who thank heaven for their deliverance from the Auſtrians who pillaged them laſt night in a moſt terrible manner.

Extract of a letter from Wilhemſhad, July 15.

Since the French have taken Frankfort, at leaſt 500 families of the country on the Mein, the Rhine and Necker, have arrived here and at Hanau, with great numbers of waggons laden with baggage. Terror ſeized every ſoul, and all fled with what they could carry away. The Auſtrian and French troops who are now on this ſmall territory, amount to 200,000 men.

Our buildings are inſufficient to contain the people who flock hither. Many are encamped in the woods and neighboring foreſts.

All the imperial troops, from the Upper and Lower Rhine, are united between Manheim and Heidleberg, where are their head quarters.

The Saxon troops from the advanced guard by which means they ſuffer more than the Auſtrians.

The entrenchments raiſed about Manheim are very formidable—they extend three leagues into the environs; 300 peaſants work night and day; they are compelled by canes and ſabres—5000 trees have been levelled in the foreſt of Odenwald.

The number of priſoners taken by Gen. Kleber at Koſtheim when the Auſtrians paſſed the Mein, is very conſiderable.

JULY 25.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

The ſilence which has prevailed for ſome days, reſpecting the operations of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, began to cauſe anxiety; but ſome official letters addreſſed to the executive directory, from the general in chief, Moreau, will not only tranquilize us, but alſo afford us new motives of joy. The general announces, with his uſual modeſty the late ſucceſſes of the army under his command. He informs, firſt, the armiſtice concluded with the duke de Wirtemberg; he announces alſo the departure of two plenipo's for Paris, to negociate a ſeparate peace. He alſo relates the particulars of the battle which Gen. Ferino fought on July 14; the deſign of this affair was to expel the enemy from the valley of Kirche; it completely ſucceeded. Gen. Jordy, who attacked the poſts at Haplach and Huſen, carried them with the bayonet, after a vigorous reſiſtance; he has made 200 priſoners, and taken 2 pieces of cannon. Gen. Laborde having at the ſame time effected a paſſage of the Rhine at Huningue. Kempt and Briſac; the whole was completely effected. The particulars of theſe laſt operations are not yet known. The attacks of Gen. Duhem at the ſprings of Kinche, were alſo ſucceſsful. The right column attacked Walſach, and routed the enemy, taking 20 priſoners, and a magazine of proviſions. The attack was made on the poſt of Alpefen, which was carried with much bravery. Nearly the whole garriſon were killed or taken, there were about 200 priſoners.

The right wing, commanded by the Chief of Brigade, Laval, attacked all the poſts of the enemy between the Neckar and Kinen, they were forced every where, and purſued as far as Schramberg. The loſs of the enemy was conſiderable—ſix caſes of cartridgas, 40 horſes, 200 priſoners, among which were 6 officers and 30 non-commiſſioned officers, were taken. Gen. Moreau concludes his letter, dated July 17, in announcing the entrance of Gen. Jourdan, into Franckfort, and the hope of being ſhortly enabled to give an account of the enemy being entirely expelled from the Briſgaw, and the borders of the Neckar. In a ſecond letter, Gen. Moreau aſſured us, that the affair at Ettingen, has been one of the moſt fortunate in the war.

From the Courier Francois, of July 14.

Copy of a letter from the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, to Gen Buonaparte. [Not dated in the Gazette.]

GENERAL,

The Gen. Spannochi, arreſted by your order, has been conveyed hither: From delicacy I retain him under arreſt, until I can learn the reaſons of his arreſt, (which I preſume are juſt) that I may give you, as well as the French Republic and all Europe, the higheſt proof of that equity, conformable to the laws of my country, by which I hold it my duty to be governed.

I commit this letter to my ſtewart, the Marquis Monfredini, whom I beg you to inform in what particular, the abovementioned Spannochi has been faulty. You may repoſe entire confidence in him, concerning all the objects which are intereſting to the peace of my ſubjects.

I deſire earneſtly to receive a line from your hand, which, under preſent circumſtances, may afford my complete tranquility, and at the ſame time aſſure quiet to all Tuſcany.

I am with perfect eſteem,

(Signed) FERDINAND.

FALSBOURG, July 5.

Since the paſſage of the Rhine by the army, every day is marked with new ſucceſſes. The ſoldiers of liberty gain ground—the ſlaves fly diſmayed. Every day three or four hundred priſoners are brought into Straſbourg. The number of deſerters is alſo very conſiderable. The enemy can no longer be ſaid to be an army. They are a band of men flying death, ſeeking to avoid it, yet meeting it every where. They will be driven under the very threne of their maſter.

The union which reigns in all the operations, promiſes us continual ſucceſſes. General Moreau conducts this expedition with the talents of an old warrior, and the courage of a bold Republican.

In the laſt action, the laurels gathered by French valour, have been watered by the blood of one of the beſt officers of the army. Gen. Beaujoy, charging at the head of the cavalry, was grievouſly wounded. His life was long thought in danger, but now his recovery ſeems certain. O! brave army of Italy, we will imitate you—we will unite with you on the Tage, to ſign the peace of the Univerſe.

AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.

Extract of a letter, from an American Gentleman in Havre, dated July 25.

"Every thing is quiet in this country,—proviſions in plenty and cheap which being the greateſt conſideration with the French eſpecially bread, every thing elſe is forgotten and they are the happieſt people in the world. Their ſucceſſes which aſtoniſh Europe, are conſidered ſo much the ſame light as their loſſes, barely related and that is all—they have no effect whatever either in much raiſing or depreſſing their ſpirits—In fact it is well that ſuch is their manner otherwiſe the gloom muſt exceed deſcription for every body more or leſs has ſuſtained a loſs in property, family or friends—but nothing of this kind is perceived, all appears lively and in ſpirits.

The government appears to be firmly eſtabliſhed every domeſtic diſturbance is ſuppreſſed and the whole country from one end to the other enjoys tranquility—liberty of ſpeech and of the preſs are allowed as freely as with us—agriculture flouriſhes beyond conception—The police is ſo ſtrict that highway robberies are hardly known.

Manufactories are encouraged by gifts from the nation—ſchools are about eſtabliſhing in every part—religion is the ſame as prior to the revolution. Liberty of religious opinions is held ſacred—the arts are much encouraged and in general ſuch meaſures are about taking to render the people as wiſe if poſſible as they are brave—latterly there has been no great talk of a peace tho' from the continued ſucceſſes of the French this campaign, it cannot be far diſtant.

Frankfort is in their hands and they are ſtill progreſſive in the enemies country.—Buonaparte the general in Italy has ſent upwards of one hundred millions of livres to Paris in ſpecie; about the ſame amount to Genoa and has maintained his whole army by the contributions he levied and the payments he received as the price of peace from a number of princes."

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

THE VALUABLE

PLANTATION,

ON which I now live, at the Meadow Bridges, within eight miles of Richmond, whereon is a good dwelling houſe, forty by twenty, with two rooms above and two below, with a paſſage, with a good barn and all convenient houſes in good repair, with good orchards, both peach and apple, with cleared land ſufficient to work eight or ten hands to advantage, with a quantity of early wheat ſown, for terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WATTS.

September 26, 1796.

By Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, WILL BE SOLD, *on the 2d day of November next, for the benefit of James and Archibald Freeland,*

A TRACT OF LAND,

LYING in the county of Prince Edward, whereon John Clark, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, reſided. Lying within four miles of the courthouſe of ſaid county. This Land is well improved with two complete ſets of buildings, and containing between ſeven and eight hundred acres.

ARCHIBALD FREELAND.

September 27, 1796. (t d.l.)

LEWIS SESTIE,

Clock and Watch Maker,

RETURNS his moſt grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the many encouragements he has received. He intends going to Philadelphia in a ſhort time, requeſts the gentlemen who have any watches at his houſe, and who are in want of them at preſent to call for them, as he has no one who could deliver them in his abſence, which however will be very ſhort.

September 27, 1796.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

POTTIE & JOHNSTON,

Was diſſolved the 1ſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: Thoſe having claims againſt the Store in Louiſa, will pleaſe apply to GEORGE POTTIE for payment:—Any demands againſt that in Richmond, will be ſettled by ROBERT JOHNSTON.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the late concern, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

GEORGE POTTIE.
ROBERT JOHNSTON.

September 26, 1796. (3t)

The Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has JUST RECEIVED, per the IRIS, from LONDON, and is now opening at his Store oppoſite the Eagle Tavern, an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms, by Wholeſale or Retail, either for Caſh or Country Produce.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

September 26, 1796. (t.f.)

STRAYED or Stolen about 8 days ſince from the commons, a BAY HORSE, 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high—branded on each quarter believed S. P. E. bob'd tail, ſmall ſtar on his forehead, mane roached on the right ſide only, a hollow on the neck, apparently occaſioned by a fiſtula ſome years ſince, and appears low before in conſequence—both his left fetlocks white, but more ſo on the hind than fore one. Whoever will return the above horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive five dollars reward.

WM. MEWBURN.

September 27, 1796.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber in Henrico County, on the Brooke, on Monday evening the 19th inſt. a SORREL HORSE, with a blaze face, his hind feet and legs and one fore foot white, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, trots, paces, and gallops, draws well in any kind of carriage or plough—hanging mane and twitch tail, no brand that I recollect. I will give Four Dollars Reward to any perſon that will deliver him to me, or give ſuch information ſo that I get him again, and on conviction of the thief, if a freeman, Ten Dollars.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, jun.

September 27, 1796. (3t)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber on the night of the 23d June laſt, a BAY HORSE, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 6 years old next ſpring, with 4 white feet, and a ſtar in his forehead, hanging mane and long tail. Several white ſpots on his back and buttock, occaſioned by ſtings from bees. It is preſumable ſaid horſe was ſtolen by one Richard Mallen, who formerly lived on the Eaſtern ſhore, but now in Powes; as he ſold a horſe a few miles from my houſe, and was ſeen coming that way on the evening ſaid horſe was ſtolen, with his ſaddle on his back, and ſaid he intended to the White Chimneys (but did not go there) which is in ſight of my houſe—Any perſon delivering ſaid horſe to me, living in Caroline county, near the White Chimneys, or give ſuch information ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

MATTHEW HUNDLEY.

September 27, 1796. (3t)

FOUND,

In the Richmond Theatre, laſt winter, a handſome SILVER-HEADED CANE, with W. C. engraved thereon. The owner may have it by *proper* application at this Office.

September 27, 1796.

THE LAWS

Paſſed at the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs of the United States, are publiſhed, and ready for delivery.

JAMES TERNAN,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

Has juſt received from London, a General Aſſortment of Genuine

MEDICINE,

Now opening at his ſtore oppoſite Col Gamble's, and likewiſe in Peterſburg—and aſſures the public that he is enabled and determined to ſupply Doctors, Apothecaries, Country Merchants and Families, on more reaſonable and moderate terms than they can be elſewhere ſupplied, being indubitably enabled thereto, as lately having perſonally formed a permanent correſpondence with the Eaſt-India Company, and Wholeſale Druggiſts in London, with whom his purchaſes are cash and by whom he will be conſtantly ſupplied. Any perſon therefore wanting ſupplies in this line, will find it advantageous by applying to him, as he is reſolved to ſell on a very moderate per cent. And as his cuſtomers daily encreaſe, he is determined to attend conſtantly to this line of buſineſs in future, and will pay the ſtricteſt attention and uſe every effort to render ſatisfaction to ſuch as pleaſe to favor him with their commands.

He has alſo Received a Large Quantity of

PALE AND RED BARK,

Which may be depended upon as genuine and of the beſt quality.

N. B. His Medicines are and ſhall be of ſuch quality as have been approved of, preferred for genuineneſs, and made uſe of even in the private families of the firſt phyſicians in this city, Petersburg, and the adjacent counties.

Richmond, Auguſt 8, 1796.

WYLLIE & LANGLEY,

In addition to their Aſſortment lately opened, have juſt received per the Eliza and Flora from Liverpoo

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE;

Among which are NECKLACES, EAR-DROPS, LOCKETS, &c. and a number of FANCY ARTICLES in that line, all of the neweſt fashions, which they are determined to diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or country produce—Have on hand a few ſix dozen hampers of beſt LONDON PORTER—6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. NAILS, in ſmall caſks—Double ſeated bottle GUN POWDER—A conſignment of BUTTONS, which they will ſell very low.

WANTED,

A PAIR OF BLOOD BAY

HORSES.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

Auguſt 6, 1796. (tf)

RICHARD DENNY,

Has for ſale, in addition to his Spring and Summer Aſſortment, a Conſignment of the following

ARTICLES, VIZ:

IRISH Linens, Calicoes, Chintzes, Striped and Plain Nankeens, Printed Jeaners, Marſeilles Quilting, Muſlineis, Ginghams, Jaconet and Book Muſlin Handkerchiefs, Fancy Handkerchiefs and Romals, Thickſets, Federal Rib, and Fuſtians.

Porter in bottles.

Nails in caſks—4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d.

Earthen Ware, &c. &c.

Which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms, for caſh or country produce.

Richmond, Auguſt 9, 1796. (tf)

Wanted to Purchaſe,

MILITARY LANDS,

For which the higheſt price will be given. Enquire at HICKS & CAMPBELL's.

Richmond, February 29, 1796 (tf)

FOR SALE,

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Charles Irving, dec.

TWO thouſand two hundred acres of LAND, lying in Amherſt county, diſtant about five miles from the courthouſe of the ſaid county, and about nine from a landing, from whence it may have the benefit of water carriage for its produce to market. This land lies extremely well, and is calculated to produce either tobacco, corn or wheat, equal to any land in the county. It will ſuit either the planter or farmer, there being a conſiderable quantity of meadow land on it, the greater part of which has been reclaimed. There are three plantations on the tract, either ſufficient to work eight or ten hands, and one of them in very good repair, with a dwelling houſe and other neceſſary houſes, for the purpoſe of ſecuring a crop. A ſale entire will be preferred, but ſhould different gentlemen wiſh to purchaſe different parts, they will be accomodated, provided it ſhall not injure the ſale of the whole. Thoſe who wiſh to view the land will apply to Col. Patrick Roſe, who lives near it, and will be obliging enough to ſhew it. One third of the purchaſe money will be required at the time of the contract being entered into, and the other two thirds at two equal and annual payments. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.—All perſons having any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them forward legally authenticated, without delay, either to the Executrix, Mr. James Lyle, merchant, in Manchester, or to Mr. William Galt, merchant in Richmond, who will notify the ſame to the Executrix. And all thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, as ſuits will be commenced without diſcrimination.

Alſo, another TRACT,

Lying in Patrick county, containing nine thouſand ſeven hundred acres. This land is extremely rich, lays very well, and is calculated to ſuit the farmer. There are ſeveral large creeks that run thro' it, excluſive of Dan river. On which water courſes, there are ſeveral large meadows; one of which contains upwards of eight hundred acres, and lies in a neck. This land is diſtant about 70 miles from Lynchburg, a capital commercial town, on James River, and about 25 or 30 miles from Danville, a town and inſpection on Dan River.

THE EXECUTRIX.

January 21, 1796. (anll)

FOR SALE,

ONE thouſand three hundred acres of Land, in Buckingham, lying on Bend Creek, within five miles of Dugouldville, on which there is freſh land cleared to work ten or twelve hands, under good fences, and about 300 apple trees juſt beginning to bear, a new Mill very convenient, which gets corn and rye ſufficient for a large family, a very good dwelling houſe; good meadow land on the tract; the greateſt part good tobacco land; a new houſe juſt finiſhed off having two rooms below and two above, two brick chimnies. The land will be ſhewn at any time by the ſubſcriber on the premiſes to no perſon will purchaſe without ſeeing the land the terms to be made known by applying to

JOHN ELGIN.

July 26th, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, OR RENTED.

On the premiſes, on Friday the laſt day of September,

TWO LOTS,

ADJOINING the Town of Warminſter, on James river, Amherſt county—One containing a Store Houſe, the other a large and commodious dwelling Houſe, with all convenient out Houſes, Stable and Garden, lately occupied as a Tavern. The terms will be made known on the day, by

THOMAS PROSSER.

Henrico, September 1, 1796.

Land and Slaves for Sale.

TO be Sold, on Wedneſday the 16th November next, at Hanover courthouſe, being court day, (if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private contract) a very valuable tract of Land, containing 542 acres, more or leſs, lying in the upper end of ſaid county, about fifteen miles above the courthouſe, adjoining the Scotch-Town tract, and formerly the property of Doctor John Shore, ſenior, of New-Caſtle. The fertility of the ſoil is well adapted to the culture of wheat, Indian corn and tobacco—about 200 acres cleared, the reſt in good large timber of oak and hickory, of both high and low land—ſome of the latter in a ſituation to be reclaimed as meadow. The preſent overſeer, Mr Rob't Barlow, or Mr. Benj. Forſythe, who live adjoining will ſhew the land to any perſon inclined to purchaſe.

ALSO—On Thurſday, the day following, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, on the premiſes, about twenty valuable Slaves—men, women and children: Alſo—the ſtock of Horſes, Cattle, Hogs, &c. and plantation utenſils——For the land, one fourth the purchaſe money to be paid down; the other three fourths in two equal annual payments, with a deed of truſt upon the ſaid land, to ſecure payment of the remaining three fourths, for the perſonal property, twelve months credit will be given on all ſums above twenty dollars, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid, poſſeſſion of the land may be had on the 1ſt day of January, 1797, or immediately on the day of ſale if required.

JOHN SHORE, Junior.
Richmond, Aug. 4, '96. HENRY S. SHORE
SAMUEL SHORE. (ts)

TYPES, &c.

FOUR Caſks excellent Britiſh PRINTING INK.

A Quantity of PRINTING TYPES, ORNAMENTS, BRASS RULES, and BLAZES, entirety new, from FRY's Foundery conſiſting of Two lines Pica, and Double Pica, Script, Muſic Types, Space Leads, Single, Double and Treble Braſs Rules aſſorted; plain French Rules and Blazes aſſorted; Brass Column Rules, double and treble faces aſſorted; common Braſs Rules, three thickneſſes; each article on various bodies.

A great variety of NEAT CAST ORNAMENTS, Negroes, Auctions, Chairs, Horſes, Houſes, &c. &c.

Alſo, an Invoice of handſome PLATED WARE, well aſſorted, &c &c. JUST IMPORTED, per the Ship Farmer, FOR SALE on reaſonable terms, by

WILLIAM JONES, No. 61, Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. None but letters, poſt paid, will be punctually attended to. (3w)

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will preſented to the next General Aſſembly, by the proprietors of coalworks and other eſtates, ſituate above the great falls of James river, praying that ſuch meaſures may be taken, for the completion of the navigation of the ſaid river to tide-water, as may prevent the delay likely to enſue, if the preſent ſyſtem adhered to, and that until the ſaid navigation be completed, ſuch toll only may be taken, on the article of coal as ſhall be in proportion to the rate per chaldron eſtabliſhed by law.

Auguſt 1, 1796.

In the advertiſement of Mr. Michael Grantland, as publiſhed in this paper of the 21inſt. inſtead of reading in the firſt line "in the year 1796," read 1794.

The Virginia Gazette, &c. Extraordinary.

RICHMOND: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1796.

AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

It is ſaid, that letters are in town of late date from Halifax, informing that 7 of the Quebec fleet had been captured by the French ſquadron, 6 of which were deſtroyed, and the 7th was manned for port, being eſtimated at upwards of £. 100,000 ſterling. (N. Y. Argus.)

The Halifax paper of the 18th, makes no mention of the French fleet.

The Captain of the packet informs, that the principal part of admiral Murray's ſquadron was at Halifax. Some of the French fleet were cruiſing off there, and the remainder were ſuppoſed to have ſailed for Boſton, to lay in proviſions for a Weſt-Indies campaign.

WAR! ENGLAND & SPAIN.

We were laſt evening kindly favored with a Halifax paper of the 18th inſtant, brought by the Britiſh packet the Princeſs of Wales, arrived yeſterday in ſeven days from Halifax, containing the following

PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency ſir John Wentworth, baronet, L. L. D. lieutenant governor and commander in chief in and over his majeſty's province of Nova-Scotia and its dependencies.

J. Wentworth.

Whereas information has been communicated to me, by his grace the duke of Portland, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, that the moſt indubitable proofs of the hoſtile intentions of the court of Spain againſt Great Britain, have determined his majeſty to order his naval forces in every quarter of the world; not to neglect any favorable opportunity that may offer of attacking the fleets of Spain, either ſingly or united with thoſe of France and Holland, or of ſtriking any other blow at the poſſeſſions of that crown; and alſo ſignifying to me his majeſty's commands, that I ſhould in the moſt public manner poſſible, give ſuch information to his majeſty's ſubjects in this province, as may beſt enable them to prevent on the one hand any miſchief which otherwiſe they might ſuffer from the Spaniards, and on the other hand, to do their utmoſt to diſtreſs and annoy them, by making captures of their ſhips and by deſtroying their commerce.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his majeſty's council, to publiſh this proclamation, hereby calling on, and requiring all his majeſty's liege ſubjects, within his province of Nova-Scotia and its dependencies, to take due notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my hand and ſeal at arms at Halifax, this 17th day of October, 1796, in the 36th year of his majeſty's reign.

By his excellency's command,

J. M. FREKE BULKELEY.

God Save the King.

Yeſterday ſailed from this port, the faſt ſailing copper bottomed ſhip Royal Edward, J. Boolender, commander, for Jamaica. This ſhip has a letter of marque, and is the firſt that ſailed from this harbor with a commiſſion againſt the French, Spaniards, and all other his majeſty's enemies.

From the TIMES, *Sept. 3.*

Mr. Hammond's miſſion has, as we have already ſuggeſted, failed *in toto*; the king of Pruſſia having not only rejected the propoſal made to him by our court, which went to guarantee to him certain very important territories and a free port, but his majeſty alſo received Mr Hammond in the moſt ungracious manner. It is now evident, that the king of Pruſſia is determined to take every poſſible advantage of the emperor's diſtreſſed ſituation, and to abet the French directory in all their deſigns. His majeſty is ſo intoxicated with the proſpect of new acquiſitions to himſelf, that he ſeem to have forgotten the nature and progreſs of the French revolution.

Mr. Hammond, after ſending Brooks, the meſſenger, to Vienna, with the reſult of his conferences at the court of Pruſſia, is himſelf on his return to London, and may be daily expected. We underſtand, that the emperor is determined to defend his territories to the laſt.

It was, as we have before obſerved, the reſult of Mr. Hammond's diſpatches which determined the Cabinet to call Parliament together on the 27th inſt. Never was the advice of the legiſlative body more needed than at the preſent momentous criſis. His majeſty's miniſters have done every thing depending on them to facilitate a general peace; we have now only to look to the preſervation of our foreign poſſeſſions, and to our own ſecurity at home. We are no alarmiſts reſpecting the fate of either. Let our enemies be as inveterate as they pleaſe in endeavoring to deprive us of our valuable enjoyments, we fear them not!

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.

AUTHENTIC.

The underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary of the French republic, in conformity to the orders of his government has the honor of tranſmitting to the ſecretary of ſtate of the United States, a reſolution taken by the Executive Directory of the French Republic, on the 14th Meſſidor, 4th year, relative to the conduct which the ſhips of war of the republic are to hold towards neutral veſſels. The flag of the republic will treat the flag of neutrals, in the ſame manner as they ſhall ſuffer it to be treated by the Engliſh.

The ſentiments which the American government have manifeſted to the underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary, do not permit him to doubt, that they will ſee, in its true light, this meaſure as far as it may concern the United States, and that they will alſo feel, that it is dictated by imperious circumſtances, and approved by juſtice.

Great-Britain during the war ſhe has carried on againſt the republic has not ceaſed uſing every means in her power to add to that ſcourge ſcourges ſtill more terrible.—She has uſed the well known liberality of the French nation to the detriment of that nation. Knowing how faithful France has always been in the obſervance of her treaties—knowing that it was a principle of the republic to reſpect the flags of all nations, the Britiſh government from the beginning of the war, has cauſed neutral veſſels, and in particular American veſſels, to be detained, taken them into their ports, and dragged from them Frenchmen and French property. France, bound by a treaty with the United States, could find only a real diſadvantage in the articles of that treaty which cauſed to be reſpected as American property, Engliſh property found on board American veſſels. They had a right, under this conſideration, to expect, that America would take ſteps in favor of her violated neutrality. One of the predeceſſors of the underſigned in July 1793, applied on this ſubject to the government of the United States—but he was not ſucceſsful. Nevertheleſs the national convention, who by their decree of the 9th May, 1793, had ordered the ſeizure of enemy's property on board neutral veſſels, declaring at the ſame time, the meaſure ſhould ceaſe when the Engliſh ſhould reſpect neutral flags, had excepted on the 23d of the ſame month, the Americans from the operation of this general order. But the convention was obliged ſoon to repeal the law which contained this exception ſo favorable to Americans; the manner in which the Engliſh conducted themſelves, the manifeſt intention they had to ſtop the exportation of proviſions from America to France, rendered it unavoidable.

The national convention, by this, had reſtored the equilibrium of neutrality which England had deſtroyed; had diſcharged their duty in a manner juſtified by a thouſand paſt examples, as well as by the neceſſity of the then exiſting moment. They might, therefore, to recall the orders they had given to ſeize enemy's property on board American veſſels, have waited till the Britiſh government had firſt definitively revoked the ſame order, a ſuſpenſion only of which was produced by the embargo laid by Congreſs the 26th March, 1794. But as ſoon as they were informed, that under orders of the government of the United States, Mr. Jay was directed to remonſtrate againſt the vexatory meaſures of the Engliſh, they gave orders by the law of the 13th Nivoſe, 3d year, to the ſhips of war of the republic to reſpect American veſſels, and the committee of public ſafety, in the explanatory reſolve of the 14th of the ſame month, haſtened to ſanction the ſame principles. The national convention and the committee of public ſafety had every reaſon to believe, that this open and liberal conduct, would determine the United States to uſe every effort, to put a ſtop to the vexations impoſed upon their commerce, to the injury of the French republic. They were deceived in this hope: And though the treaty of friendſhip, navigation and commerce between Great-Britain and the United States had been ſigned ſix weeks before France adopted the meaſure I have juſt ſpoken of, the Engliſh did not abandon the plan they had formed, and continued to ſtop and carry into their ports all American veſſels bound to French ports or returning from them.

This conduct was the ſubject of a note which the underſigned addreſſed on the 7th Vendemiaire, 4th year [29th September, 1795, O. S.] to the ſecretary of ſtate.—The remonſtrances which it contained were founded upon the duties of neutrality, upon the principles which Mr. Jefferſon had laid down in his letter to Mr. Pinckney, dated the 13th Sept. 1793. Yet this note has remained without an anſwer, tho' recalled to the remembrance of the ſec'ry of ſtate by a diſpatch of the 9th Germinal, 4th year [29th March, 1796, O. S.]; and American veſſels bound to French ports or returning from them have ſtill been ſeized by the Engliſh. Indeed more; they have added a new vexation to thoſe they had already impoſed upon Americans.—They have impreſſed ſeamen from on board American veſſels, and have thus found the means of ſtrengthening their crews at the expenſe of the Americans, without the government of the United States having made known to the underſigned the ſteps they had taken to obtain ſatisfaction for this violation of neutrality ſo hurtful to the intereſts of France, as the underſigned had ſet forth in his diſpatches to the ſecretary of ſtate of the 9th Germinal, 4th year (29th March, 1796, O. S.), 19th Germinal (8th April, 1796), and 11th Floreal (20th April, 1796), which have remained without anſwer.

The French government, then, finds itſelf, with reſpect to America at the preſent time, in circumſtances ſimilar to thoſe of the year 1793; and if it ſees itſelf obliged to abandon, with reſpect to them and neutral powers in general, the favorable line of conduct they had purſued, and to adopt different meaſures, the blame ſhould fall upon the Britiſh government; it is their conduct which the French government has been obliged to follow.

The underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary conceives it his duty to remark to the Secretary of State that the neutral governments or the allies of the republic have nothing to fear as to the treatment of their flag by the French, ſince, if keeping within the bounds of their neutrality, they cauſe the rights of that neutrality to be reſpected by the Engliſh, the republic will reſpect them. But, if through weakneſs, partiality or other motives, they ſhould ſuffer the Engliſh to ſport with that neutrality, and turn it to their advantage, could they then complain, when France, to reſtore the balance of neutrality to its equilibrium, ſhall act in the ſame manner as the Engliſh? No, certainly; for the neutrality of a nation conſiſts in granting to belligerent powers the ſame advantages, and that neutrality no longer exiſts when, in the courſe of the war, that neutral nation grants to one of the belligerent powers advantages not ſtipulated by treaties anterior to the war, or ſuffers that power to ſeize upon them. The neutral government cannot then complain if the other belligerent power will enjoy advantages which its enemy enjoys, or, if it ſeizes on them; otherwiſe that neutral government would deviate, with reſpect to it, from the line of neutrality and would become its enemy.

The underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary, thinks it uſeleſs further to develope theſe principles. He does not doubt that the Secretary of State feels all their force, and that the government of the United States will maintain from all violation a neutrality which France has always reſpected, and will always reſpect when her enemies do not make it turn to her detriment.

The underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary embraces this opportunity of reiterating to the Secretary of ſtate the aſſurance of his eſteem, and informs him, at the ſame time, that he will cauſe this note to be printed, in order to make publicly known the motives which, at the preſent juncture, influence the French Republic.

Done at Philadelphia, 6th Brumaire, 5th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible. (27th Oct. 1796, O. S.)

(Signed) P. A. ADET.

The Executive Directory, conſidering, that if it becomes the faith of the French nation to reſpect treaties or conventions which ſecure to the flags of ſome neutral or friendly powers, commercial advantages the reſult which is to be common to the contracting powers; thoſe ſame advantages (if they ſhould turn to the benefit of our enemies, either through the weakneſs of our allies or of neutrals, or through fear, through intereſted views, or through whatever motives) would ipſo facto warrant the inexecution of the articles in which they were ſtipulated,

DECREES AS FOLLOWS:

All neutral or allied powers shall, without delay, be notified, that the flag of the French Republic will treat neutral vessels, either as to confiscation, as to searches, or capture in the same manner as they shall suffer the English to treat them.

The Minister of Foreign Relations, is charged with the execution of the present resolve, which shall not be printed.

A true copy.

(Signed)

CARNOT, President.

RICHMOND, *Nov.* 2.

To the PEOPLE *of the* UNITED STATES.

I am informed that some citizens wish to vote for me at the ensuing election, to be President of the United States. I give them my thanks for their good will and favorable opinion of me. But on a serious consideration of the subject, I think it incumbent on me thus publicly to declare my fixed intention to decline accepting that office if it should be offered to me, because of my inability to discharge the duties of it in a proper manner.

Although I am not so vain as to suppose that a majority of the electors would call me to that high appointment, yet as this communication may tend to prevent embarrassment in the suffrages, I have thot that candor obliged me to make it.

I am consoled for the regret I feel on account of my own insufficiency, by a conviction, that within the United States, a large number of citizens may be found, whose talents and exemplary virtues, deserve public confidence, much more than any thing I can boast of.

That wisdom and virtue may mark the choice about to be made of a President, is the earnest desire of your fellow-citizen and well wisher,

PATRICK HENRY.

Nov. 3d, 1796.

State of the Polls for an Elector, in the three upper counties of this district, at the close of them on Monday last.

	Mayo.	*Wilkinson.*	*Griffin.*
Charles-City,	122	35	5
New-Kent,	57	60	23
Henrico,	104	150	56
Total,	283	245	84

Majority, 38

PORT of BERMUDA-HUNDRED and CITY POINT, Inward from the 21st to the 30th of October, 1796.

Sloop May Flower, Benjamin Lord, Philadelphia.
Ship Apollo, Samuel Jones, Liverpool.
Schooner Antelope, Wm. Lattimer, Alexandria.
Fair Trader, Henry Seguine, Norfolk.
Brigantine Friendship, D. Otis, Liverpool, 30 days.

CLEARED in the same period.

Sloop Peggy, F. Berry, New-York.
Brig Independence, John Clark, do.
Ship Thetis, E Crocker, Hamburg.
Sloop Sally, J. Jasper, Norfolk.

—MARRIAGE—

On Saturday last at Norfolk, HENRY BANKS, Esq. of this city, to Miss PATSY READ, daughter of Doctor J. K. READ, of Norfolk.

A LIST of seventeen hogsheads of TOBACCO, remaining in Shockoe Warehouse, upwards of two years, viz.

	No.	Tare.	Nett.	
No mark or number.		140	1078	Shockoe Inspection.
William Morris,	145	126	1088	
W N	523	114	1009	Lynches do.
F	232	135	1295	
No mark or number.		114	1199	
B I		108	1138	Swann Crk. do.
P	21	125	1081	Nicholas do.
G	1	141	1185	Rivanna do.
S E	24	163	1165	Henderson's do.
	23	128	1416	
M	339	131	1033	
I T D	527	130	1220	Woodsons do.
D G	181	155	1259	
D C	854	168	1268	
D	367	140	1320	
I R	17	123	1091	Horsley's do
No mark or number		130	1186	Crows ferry do.

The above seventeen hogsheads tobacco will be sold according to law, if not claimed by the owner.

MOSBY & WILLIAMSON, Insp'ors.

November 7, 1796.

TO BE RENTED,

The HOUSE at present occupied by the Subscriber, and possession given the first day of January next.

HARRY HETH.

Richmond, Nov. 8, 1796.

WHEREAS Matthias Self, of the county of Northumberland, being seized of certain lands, and possessed of certain slaves, and personal estate, on the 5th day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and on that day indebted to the subscriber in the sum of three hundred and eighteen pounds, nineteen shillings and one penny, the payment whereof the said Matthias wished to secure to the subscriber, he the said Matthias did on the day and year aforesaid, by deed indented, bearing date the same day and year, and now of record among the records of Northumberland county court, convey to the said subscriber a tract of land whereof he was so seized, containing by estimation one hundred and fifty-four acres, lying near to Windy Mockus swamp, in the parish of St. Stephen and county of Northumberland aforesaid, where Samuel Leader and William Hall, then did live, together with the slaves and personal estate herein after mentioned, to wit: Lucy, then a girl of sixteen years of age, Sarah, then a girl of ten years of age, and Fanny, then a girl of three years of age, two horses, sixteen head of cattle, and five feather beds with their furniture, with the then future increase of the said slaves and cattle, in trust, however, that the said subscriber, should, after giving public notice of such sale, for three weeks successively in the Virginia Gazette, sell the same for ready money, at public auction for the best price that can be got, in case the said sum of money should be in arrear and unpaid on the first day of September then next following the date of the same deed. Notice is hereby given to all who may be inclined to purchase the said land and premises, or any part of them, to the said Matthias Self, and to all who may be concerned in interest, that the same land and premises will be sold on the land by public auction for ready money as afo esaid, on Monday the second day of January next ensuing, when a conveyance or conveyances shall be made to the purchaser or purchasers as the case may be, or so much of the said premises as may be sufficient to discharge the said debt, with interest thereon from the date of the said indenture, with all incidental charges which have accrued or may accrue to the subscriber, concerning the said indenture, this advertisement and the said sale.

JOHN WARDEN.

City of Richmond, November 7, 1796. (3w)

By virtue of a Decree of the high Court of Chancery, WILL BE SOLD, *on the 2d day of November next, on the premises, for ready money, for the benefit of James and Archibald Freeland,*

A TRACT OF LAND,

LYING in the county of Prince Edward, whereon John Clark, late of said county deceased, resided. Lying within four miles of the courthouse of said county. This Land is well improved with two complete sets of buildings, and containing between seven and eight hundred acres.

ARCHIBALD FREELAND.

September 27, 1797. (1dc.)

☞ The sale of the above lands is unavoidably postponed till the 2d Monday in December next, when the same will take place, on the premises, agreeable to the said decree.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

November 2d, 1796

The COPARTNERSHIP of

MEWBURN & Co.

DISSOLVED on the first of October last. Those who are indebted to it, or the former concern of WILLIAM MEWBURN & Co. are earnestly entreated to make immediate payment, as, after the close of the present year, no further indulgence can or be extended.

WM. MEWBURN.
WM. PENWICK.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A few tons BAR IRON & CASTINGS, from the works of Robert Harvey, in Botetourt; Brown Irish DOWLAS, English Twilled SACKING, WRITING PAPER, WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 12, &c. &c.

W. FENWICK.

Richmond, Nov. 1, 1796.

WHEREAS Edmund Anderson of Hanover County, had in his possession two bonds of mine, one given to Nathaniel Anthony, for ten pounds ten shillings; the other to Thomas Nelson's executors, for seven pounds six shillings. The above mentioned bonds are said to be mislaid or lost;—this is to forewarn all persons from receiving such bonds, as they are paid off.

E. THOMSON.

October 28, 1796.

NOTICE, to all those indebted to the estate of D. Richardson, dec. of Hanover, by bonds, or other accounts, to come forward and pay them off, without farther notice, as those who may fail, will have to adjust with an attorney after Hanover Court next: Those having clames, to come forward and receive payment, as the administration will shortly be closed, and this plead in bar to any accounts hereafter brought in.

ADMINISTRATORS.

October 24th, 1796. (4)

JOHN M'ENERY,

SADDLER,

Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, he has JUST IMPORTED, *by the late Ships from Bristol and Liverpool, a Large and Elegant Assortment of*

SADDLERY,

CONSISTING OF

PLATED, Polished, and Tinned Bits; Stirrup Irons, and Buckles, of various sizes and patterns; Coach and Harness Furniture, Plated and Brass; Pistols, Spurs, Caps, and Whips, of all kinds; Morocco, Leopard, and White Skins, Princess and Turkey Stripe, and Swan Skin; Saddle Cloths, Linen and Woollen Webb, Hair Plush, &c. together with many other articles not enumerated.

He has also on hand, a variety of ARTICLES in his line of business, and still continues to carry on the same in all its various branches, on the most moderate terms.

N. B. Saddlers and Harness Makers, may be supplied with TOOLS of every description in their line of business.

Richmond, Nov. 8th, 1796.

For SALE,

In the City of Richmond, and possession given the first day of March next,

The HOUSES *and* LOTS

AT present occupied by Capt GEORGE GREEN, as a TAVERN; lying almost opposite to Mr. Richard Bowler's Tavern, and convenient to both bridges, and the ferry. The situation of the above Lots is such, that they front three streets, which must render it very advantageous to the purchaser, should he be inclined to build. There is on the said lots, a well built two story house, of oak timber, fifty feet by twenty, having two large rooms below, with fire places; on the second floor, six lodging rooms with four fire places, and in the garret three lodging rooms with one fire place. Adjoining this house is another house twenty-four feet by twenty, with one large room below and two above, each having a fire place;—also another house with two rooms above and two below, with fire places; and a new house in the yard, well adapted for the purpose of a billiard table. There is likewise a convenient kitchen with two large rooms, and two small back rooms, and two stables large enough to hold about thirty horses. Should the purchaser choose, he may have the furniture belonging to the said houses, consisting of eighteen beds, twelve tables, and about three or four dozen chairs; together with all the kitchen furniture. I will also to sell two unimproved LOTS, the one lying on Shockoe Hill, and the other in Marcheffer, adjoining the lots of Mr. Charles. One half of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale; but for the balance a considerable credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security. No title will be transferred to the purchaser, until the second payment shall be made.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

November 8th, 1796.

COMMITTED to Northumberland County jail, on Monday the 29th of August, a NEGRO MAN and WOMAN. The man calls himself JACK, and says he belongs to Mr. Ichabod Marshall, of Brunswick county. The woman calls herself SILLER, and says she belongs to one James Clack of the same county. The owners are therefore desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

JORDAN BETTS jailor.

GIBSON & MACKENZIE,

By the several ships from London and Liverpool, have imported a general Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms by Whole Sale only, at their store three doors below the Eagle-Tavern.

Richmond, Oct. 19th, 1796.

JAMES TERNAN,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

Has just received from London, a General Assortment of Genuine

MEDICINE,

Now opening at his store opposite Col. Gamble's, and likewise in Petersburg—and assures the public, that he is enabled and determined to supply Doctors, Apothecaries, Country Merchants, and Families, on more reasonable and moderate terms than they can be elsewhere supplied, being indubitably enabled thereto, as lately having personally formed a permanent correspondence with the East-India Company, and Wholesale Druggists in London, with whom his purchases are cash, and by whom he will be constantly supplied. Any person therefore wanting supplies in this line, will find it advantageous by applying to him, as he is resolved to sell on a very moderate per cent. And as his customers daily encrease, he is determined to attend constantly to this line of business in future, and will pay the strictest attention and use every effort to render satisfaction to such as please to favor him with their commands.

He has also Received a Large Quantity of

PALE AND RED BARK,

Which may be depended upon as genuine and of the best quality.

N. B. His Medicines are and shall be of such quality as have been approved of, preferred for genuineness, and made use of even in the private families of the first physicians in this city, Petersburg, and the adjacent counties.

Richmond, August 8, 1796.